Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 26—NO. 8053. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMS

egon R'y & Navigation Co.
HE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.
rough tickets at lowest rates, and full information can be obtained only at
ASH STREET WHARF.
in for the East leaves Ash street every day at
ain from the East arrives at 4:35 A. M.
ullman Sleeping Cars run through to
eil Bluffs and Dayton, and close connection
both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
ROM PORTLAND. | FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
ing at 12 Midnight, as follows | Leaving Spear St. wharf 10 A. M. as follows
Friday March 5 Columbia, Thur. March
mbia Wed'y March 10 Oregon Tues'dy, March
on, Monday March 15 State, Sunday March
, Saturday, March 20 Columbia, Friday March
mbia Thu'y March 25 Oregon, Wed'y March
on Tuesday March 30 State Monday, March
, Sunday April 4 Columbia, Satur'y April
d every fifth day thereafter until further notice
e Company reserves the right to change steamers
iling days.

To Astoria.
S. Mail Steamers leave from Ash street wharf
land, daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.
MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER.
VE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY except Sunday.
WILLAMETTE RIVER.
ats leave Portland at 6 A. M. Sundays, Mondays,
nesdays, Thursdays for Corvallis and way points,
rning leave Corvallis Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Fridays. Boats leave Portland at 6 A. M.
day, Wednesday and Friday, for Dayton and way
s, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
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GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
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Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph,
tchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Bur
ington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis,
Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all
points south and southeast,
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS,
E NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars, (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
ave Portland at 3 P. M. daily; arrive at M.
polis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
rain leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M., arriving
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VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.
res to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento
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Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
rtland...... 7.30 A. M. Ashland......
land...... 7.15 P. M. Portland......
Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
tland...... 4.00 P. M. Lebanon......
anon...... 4.45 A. M. Portland......
ullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Albany and
Ashland.
O & C R. R. Ferry makes connection with all
ular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.
West Side Division.
TWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
tland...... 8:00 A. M. Corvallis......
vallis...... 8:30 A. M. Portland......
Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
tland...... 5:00 P. M. McMinnville......
Minnville...... 5:45 A. M. Portland......
ocal tickets for sale and baggage checked at the
y's up-town office, cor. Stark and Second sts.
kets for principal points in California can only
cured and baggage checked at company's office,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
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ock P. M. on either the East or West Side Division.
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[illegible]
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VIA YAQUINA.
TRAINS
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ve Yaquina Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 A. M.
THE FINE A1 STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA
—SAILS—
FROM YAQUINA FROM SAN FRANCISCO
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ay Feb. 26 Saturday......
day. March 7 Wednesday......
esday March 17 Friday......
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ARE—Cabin, $14, steerage, 7.
EIGHT at reduced and moderate rates.
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INCORPORATED JULY, 1881.
THE OREGON
[illegible]
OF PORTLAND, OR.
ital Authorized. ...... $[illegible]
ital Paid Up in Cash ...... $[illegible]
ets...... $[illegible]
V. FECHHEIMER ...... President
CORBETT ...... Vice President
ARD HALL ...... Secretary
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

S THAMES & MERSEY MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
ital ...... $[illegible]
rve fund, (in addition)...... $[illegible]
osit in Oregon...... $[illegible]
Agency in Portland at No. 6 First street.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

ion Insurance Company
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OF SAN FRANCISCO.
pital - - - $750,000
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olesale Butcher and Packer
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t cash price paid for all kinds of

O'SHEA BROS.
olesale Butchers & Packers
d Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships. Portland
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PACIFIC MARKET.
SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH, DEALERS IN ALL
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Corner Third and Ash Streets.

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AGENTS FOR
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and offer for sale—Scotch and English
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Soda Crystals, Soda Ash,
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w and Second-hand Grain Bags, etc.
Office—Corner First and
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NORTH FIRST STREET.
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TO CONSUMERS OF OIL.

Owing to the retirement from business on the Pacific Coast of the Continental Oil and Transportation Co. we have purchased their entire stock carried at Port and Lubricating

OILS

of the various grades and qualities. Having purchased at extremely low figures we are enabled to give our customers the most favorable prices. We will be pleased to make quotations and, when practicable, furnish samples.

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for Roofs, and Wood—Fireproof and Waterproof.
LITTLE'S FLUID SHEEP DIP,
Non Poisonous.
GIANT AND JUDSON POWDER,
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COTTON WASTE,
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JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS of all kinds
TENTS, TWINES, AWNINGS,
HYDRAULIC HOSE,
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Of all weights and numbers.
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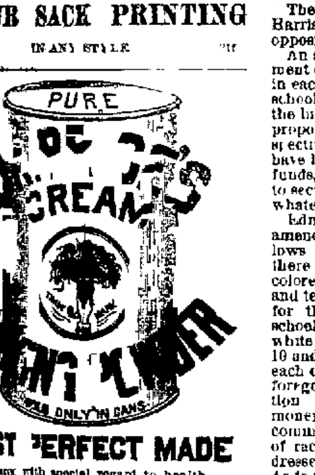

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Prepared with special regard to health
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum
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Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

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For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

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A STANDARD REMEDY.

J. W. WINDOM, Baker City, Oregon, writes: I take pleasure in stating that I have handled WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for years, and I have yet to hear of its not giving satisfaction. It is one of the best remedies I have on my shelves [illegible] preparation.

C. A. PLUMMER & CO., Portland, [illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM [illegible] advertisement. We [illegible] will be permanently and largely [illegible] when once introduced [illegible] None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

WASHINGTON.

The President's Message Laid before Congress.

THE EDUCATION BILL DISCUSSED

Pension Office Investigation—The Fitz John Porter Bill—The Last Republican Bureau Officer Requested to Resign.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The chair laid before the senate the president's message on the treatment of Chinese in the West, already published. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Evarts presented petitions of officers and trustees of savings banks of New York state representing 1,165,000 depositors, praying congress to stop the coinage of silver dollars. Referred to the committee on finance.

NOMINATIONS.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate: Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry, to be major general, vice Winfield Scott Hancock, deceased; Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Chambers, of the Twenty-first infantry, to be colonel of the Seventeenth infantry; Major John S. Poland, of the Eighteenth infantry, to be lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first infantry; Capt. George K. Brady, of the Twenty-third infantry, to be major of the Eighteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Wm. C. Manning, of the Twenty-third infantry, to be captain; Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Nichols, of the Twenty-third infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant James Locke, of the Fourth cavalry, to be first lieutenant. Joshua T. Child, of Missouri, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Siam.

A resolution from the commerce committee, calling for papers in the case of the suspended collector at San Francisco, was adopted.

SENATE BILLS.

By Coke—To establish a port of delivery at San Antonio and Dallas, Texas.

By Sherman—An amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, appropriating $292,394 to pay the salaries of postmasters, and of late postmasters which have been adjusted and allowed under the act of March 3, 1883.

Riddleberger offered a resolution, which was agreed to, to require each senator to report to the senate the name of his private secretary. Riddleberger said that some men were holding tickets of admission to the senate floor who would not be admitted to parlors. Such tickets were so issued to people who received no pay, except admission to the senate floor to blackmail gentlemen and to libel them in their newspapers. Riddleberger said he knew of a case in point. We know what had been said in the house of representatives about Eads being on the floor of that house. He asked if it were permissible for him (Riddleberger) to state that while Eads had not been on the floor of the senate, he had had three henchmen there, two representing republican newspapers, and one a democratic newspaper, who were to secure information on which to libel senators. Ingalls having a ticket to the senate floor in the pretended capacity of a private secretary to a senator, which senator had his own son as his private secretary, who drew pay, while the other creature was compensated by the ticket.

After the adoption of the resolution Hoar had it reconsidered and so amended as to have the names sent in to the secretary of the senate.

The education bill was then taken up and Harrison spoke in advocacy of the bill and in opposition to Allison's amendment.

An amendment offered by Hoar to the amendment of Allison, was agreed to, providing that in each state having separate white and colored schools, the money received by such state under the bill should be apportioned and applied in proportion of the illiteracy of the two races respectively, until an equal sum per capita shall have been appropriated from national and state funds, and declaring the object of the bill to be to secure equal advantages to all children, of whatever color or race.

Edmunds then moved a substitute for the amendment as an amended substitute, as follows: And in each state and territory in which there shall be separate schools for white and colored children, the money paid to each state and territory shall be apportioned and paid out for the support of such white and colored schools respectively in the proportion that the white and colored children between the ages of 10 and 21 years in such state or territory bear to each other, as shown by the census of 1880. The foregoing provision shall not affect the application of the proper proportion of said money to the support of all common schools wherein no distinction of race or color shall exist. Edmunds addressed the senate in support of his amendment. As to the bill itself, he said there was no constitutional difficulty about it. No constitution ever had said or could say that no money should be withdrawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law for a specific purpose named in some other part of the constitution. Edmunds entered at some length into the question of discrimination in the matter of separate schools in the South, citing figures to show that where colored and white children were in equal numbers, the number of white schools in some cases was double the number of colored schools. If the money was to be used among those who needed it, Edmunds said, it ought to be applied to the education of both races alike, by fair means, so that the children of both races should have an equal advantage and fair play, not as between child and child, he say, but equal fair play as regards the institution of schools and school districts in states where a separate school system prevailed.

Blair was willing to accept Edmunds' substitute for the Allison amendment, and it was agreed to.

Dolph moved to amend by providing that the bill should not take effect until two thirds of the states should accept its provisions. It was rejected. Dolph called for the yeas and nays on his amendment and pending the call the senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The speaker laid before the house the message of the president on the Chinese troubles and it was read by the clerk.

Also, a message from the president, relating to payment of claims of the Cherokee Indians and sale of a tract of land belonging to the Sac and Fox Indians. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Also, a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a recommendation of the lighthouse board for an appropriation of $60,000 for the establishment of a light at the entrance of Gray's harbor, Washington territory. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Frye presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey, praying for legislation for the protection of young girls. The petition, which is on a printed blank, with the words "New Jersey" written in the body of the printing, asks congress to provide exemplary penalties for seduction with or without promise of marriage, and for defilement of the persons of girls, with or without consent, under the age of at least 18 years in the District of Columbia and all other localities under the jurisdiction of congress. The petition was referred to the committee on District of Columbia.

The president's message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Weaver (Iowa), from the committee on expenditures in the interior department, reported back the resolution directing the committee to investigate the administration and expenditures of the pension bureau under the present and previous administrations, and ascertain what foundation there is for the statement in the annual report of Commissioner Black, in reference to partisan management and extravagance in the bureau during the term of office of his predecessor.

[illegible] BUSINESS.

In the morning hour the house resumed in committee of the whole consideration of the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to carry on tests of iron and steel and other structural materials.

After debate and pending action the morning hour expired and the committee rose, and the house again went into committee on the pension appropriation bill. Quite a lengthy political debate was indulged in, and pending further action the committee rose. The house then adjourned.

THE FILIBUSTERING STEAMER.

Report from Commander Chester of the Galena.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The secretary of the navy has received a long report from Commander C. M. Chester, of the Galena, dated Key West, February 22, regarding the capture of the alleged filibustering steamer City of Mexico. The Galena arrived at St. Andrews, Colombia, February 11, with R. K. Wright, Jr., U. S. consul at Colon, on board. The steamer City of Mexico was found in port with only her passengers, thirty in number, the captain and one of her crew on board. The remainder of the crew had protested against proceeding to sea with the passengers, asserting that they composed an organized band under the direction of one of the number, Emilio Delgado, as chief, and that were in waiting to receive arms and ammunition from the American steamer Neptune, preparatory to landing on the coast of Yucatan; that the vessel, instead of sailing on a peaceable voyage for which they had enlisted, was under the control of said Delgado, and that the captain was implicated in the irregularities. Their contract having been broken, they demanded their discharge or a satisfactory guarantee for their lives, which they claimed had been threatened by the passengers to some extent, and that passengers should be removed from the ship. Under these demands the consular agent had removed the crew to the town of St. Andrews, while the Colombian authorities had, owing to reports that the passengers had been refused a landing at the ports of Belize, Honduras, and Blue Fields and Corn Island, in Colombia, declined to permit their coming on shore. The consular agent had examined the crew and captain under oath. Having read the testimony and taken part in the proceedings with Consul Wright, Commander Chester was convinced that the grave charges preferred by the consul were well founded, and determined to seize the vessel. Before doing so he was assured by the prefect of the port and judge of the district that such action was in accordance with the international law and treaty stipulations. On board the steamer were two steam launches and three Honduras flags. The captain had authority to draw on the agents of the vessel for money, but it is evident that Delgardo paid the bills.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS NOTES.

RIVERS AND HARBORS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The committee on rivers and harbors devoted to-day to hearing statements of the Pacific coast delegation on the needs of improving the waterways of California, Oregon and Washington territory. Hermann, of Oregon, made a long and able speech on the improvement of the rivers and bays in Oregon. He said: "We will yet live to see the Columbia river basin exporting to the world's markets a surplus of 80,000,000 bushels. Already over 50,000 tons are being rapidly moved, and yet it will be next May before all of this year's crop is transported." He claimed that the saving in freights on this year's crop if the Cascade canal were open would cover all that is now recommended for its full completion. The amount of present shipments from that section surprised the committee. He urged that the Coquille river, Coos bay, Umpqua, Port Orford, Siuslaw, Tillamook and Willamette be improved. He made his remarks interesting by exhibiting samples of wool, coal and salmon and other articles of export.

Senator Dolph followed in a strong speech for the improvement of the Columbia river.

THE PENSION OFFICE INVESTIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The senate committee on expenditures of public moneys met to-day to make arrangements for beginning its investigations of the charges by Commissioner of Pensions Black in his annual report, to the effect that the pension office had been conducted as a political machine under the republican administration. Senators Cullom (chairman), Harrison, Platt, Beck and Kenna were present. It was decided that for the present, at least, the investigation should be conducted by the full committee instead of delegating the work to a sub committee. Rules governing the examination of witnesses were adopted, and it was agreed that Gen. Black should be summoned to appear before the committee next Wednesday as the first witness.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The house committee on naval affairs to-day completed consideration of the bill to increase the naval establishment, and will report a measure to the house at the earliest opportunity. The bill, as completed, contemplates a total expenditure for new vessels, a torpedo and navy yard plant of $11,675,000, and appropriates for next year the sum of $6,1[illegible],000. The committee was practically unanimous in directing a favorable report of the bill to the house.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Fitz John Porter bill will be reported back to the senate as soon as the majority and minority reports can be prepared. Senators Cameron and Sewell join with the democratic members of the military committee in the majority report in favor of the unamended house bill. The division was six to four.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

STATEMENTS OF ATTORNEYS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mr. Storey, attorney for the Union Pacific railroad company, made a statement to the house committee on Pacific railroads in regard to the indebtedness of that company. [illegible] provision as was [illegible] in the Hoar bill—fixed annual payment to the government instead of a variable percentage. He dwelt at length upon the importance of the branch lines, saying the stock and bonds taken upon them amounted to $[illegible] in cash. Besides these stocks the company held a number of other securities that it would be willing to turn over to the government.

Tweed, counsel for the Central Pacific railroad company, also explained to the committee the financial condition of that company.

THE LAST REPUBLICAN TO GO.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is understood that Vilas has asked the resignation of Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, who is the last republican bureau officer to remain under the democratic administration. Hazen has been in the office for many years, and has risen from an ordinary clerkship to the position [illegible] at present. Chief Clerk [illegible] is said to have been decided upon as [illegible].

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

THE TRIAL OF HOLLAND.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The trial of James T. Holland, who shot and killed Tom Davis, was resumed to-day. The court room was crowded, and among the spectators were many Texans. Counsel for Holland read twenty-one depositions of friends and neighbors of the defendant in Texas, including one from Governor Ireland, giving Holland a good character. The prisoner then took the stand in his own behalf. He described the meeting and negotiations ending up to the purchase of the alleged counterfeit money. He stated that after $10,000 in gold money had been counted out and put into the bag and $[illegible], and before Davis's confederate in the next room had had time to substitute another bag, he (Holland) rose and said: "Well, let's go." Davis said: "No, don't be in a hurry; wait till the old man comes." I said: "I'll go now." Davis said: "You must not go out; the house is full of [illegible]." I replied, "I'll take my chances." Davis said, "You must not." I said, "I will go," and then Davis said, "God damn you, drop that bag, or I'll kill you." I said, "I want that bag, Mr. Woodward." I held onto the bag and he rushed at me and got hold of me, and just then a voice from another room said, "Kill the son of a b——." I straightened up then and pulled my pistol and [illegible], and hearing a noise behind me I turned and fired another shot [illegible]. I then put my pistol away, opened the door and walked out. Holland [illegible] of Davis's circulars before [illegible] with his intention [illegible] would be shown him that [illegible] willing [illegible] good money for [illegible] money, he was prepared to take [illegible] of getting what he had paid for [illegible] because he believed the latter would kill him.

WHY [illegible] SOZODONT.

Because the staple ingredient of Sozodont [illegible] simply because it is impossible to use it even for a week without perceiving its hygienic effect on the teeth, the gums and the breath.

THE EAST.

The Great Hebrew Wedding in New York.

CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS COMPLAIN

Heavy Failure in Boston—Four Men Burned to Cinders—The Railroad Rate War Assuming Grave Proportions.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Over one hundred millionaires [illegible] were represented by the people [illegible] to attend the wedding reception of Miss [illegible] Wormser and [illegible] Seligman at Delmonico's. The young couple represent [illegible] wealth [illegible]. The bride is [illegible] Wormser, [illegible]. In [illegible] trousseau [illegible] which was made in Paris, contains over four dozen costumes. The Wormser mansion, No. 8[illegible]0 Fifth avenue, opposite the park, was the scene of the ceremony, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. Only the relatives and intimate friends, numbering 150, were present. The house had been transformed into a bower of beauty with flowering plants. In the front drawing room hung a great bell of roses, suspended by a rope of smilax and [illegible]. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Gottheil, of the Temple Emanuel. The bride and groom stood under a canopy of palms and other tropical plants, with a curtain of roses before it. Over $2000 worth of cut flowers were placed about the rooms in vases and [illegible].

THE DRESSES.

The bride's dress was made of ivory-white satin, with court train. The front and low cut bodice were entirely covered with fine point lace made in Belgium expressly for the occasion, and a full veil of misty tulle caught up by many tiny diamond pins to her coronet of dark hair. She wore a diamond and pearl necklace, a gift of the groom.

Her mother appeared in a pearl satin dress, cut entrain, with flounces of rare point lace. The bodice and tablier were covered with fringes of steel jets.

Mrs. Senator Miller, of California, wore a satin dress and her famous diamond necklace.

AT DELMONICO'S.

At the conclusion of the services the guests proceeded immediately to Delmonico's, where they enjoyed a wedding feast consisting of ten courses with six kinds of wine. Afterward a grand wedding ball was given. When the bride and groom had received congratulations of the guests, they entered the parlors where dancing began.

Late in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Seligman retired, and after they had donned traveling costumes, left the city on a tour to San Francisco.

THE WEDDING GIFTS.

The wedding gifts occupied a large room on the second floor of the Fifth avenue house, and were valued at a quarter of a million. An uncle of the bride, Simon Wormser, gave a complete silver service for tea and dinner, and three costly silver dishes in repousse work. The bride's father gave her $100,000 in government bonds, and diamonds. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wormser's gift was a pair of solitaire diamond bracelets. The firm of J. & S. Seligman gave a block of government bonds, a large library and a grand piano, and Mrs. D. J. Seligman a set of gold and white French China. There were bronzes and jewels, and hundreds of beautiful articles, no two alike.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The guests included many prominent people, among whom were Senator Evarts, Senator and Mrs. Miller of California, J. Edward Simmons, president of the stock exchange, Judge Brady, Mayor and Mrs. Grace and Senator Jones of Nevada.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE STREET RAILWAY [illegible].

NEW YORK, March 3.—The strike of employes on the dry dock and street railway lines continues, and travelers by the Grand street lines are put to much inconvenience thereby. The hearing before the state railroad commissioner was continued this morning at the company's office. Vice President Richardson made a reply to the demands of the men, taking up each one separately. The company is willing to allow twelve hours to constitute a day's work including one hour for meals, and all employes who work more than twelve hours are to receive extra pay. Richardson asserted that no [illegible] organization should have the right to dictate to the company whom it should or should not employ. There was a long debate in regard to the discharge of [illegible] men who had remained faithful to the company during the present difficulty. The superintendent replied that the company would prefer to go to pieces rather than discharge these men. The conference closed with no agreement being reached.

An attempt was made to run cars during the afternoon, but the strikers put such obstacles in the way that the trial was abandoned. During the attempted progress of the first car a huge [illegible] in front of Grand street [illegible] the rails on the track, and they [illegible]. A [illegible] wagon containing two tons of coal was dumped [illegible].

A car of the Grand [illegible] street lines was stopped by the strikers. The harness was cut and the car placed square across the track. Each car that arrived was thus derailed, until sixteen cars were standing across the track. The passengers were forced to travel afoot. Fifty or sixty cars were finally blocked and thousands of persons were [illegible].

Finally 100 policemen arrived and sought to protect the trial trip car. The driver held his reins steadily and maintained composure amid the jeers and intimidation of the mob. The conductor was surrounded and dragged off the car. He disappeared and sought refuge in the company's office. Finally word came from the company to take the car back to the stable. The strikers continued [illegible], and there were further demonstrations, [illegible] was permitted to go [illegible].

Another attempt will be made to-morrow. Supt. White said: "We intend to carry this thing through. We met the men half way, but they want too much from us. The trouble is not ended. I am told all the lines in Brooklyn and New York will tie up to-morrow." The strikers assert that the end is near, and that it will bring victory to them.

HEAVY FAILURE IN BOSTON.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A special from Boston to the Post says: F. W. Nickerson & Co., large importers, West India traders and commission merchants, who have been in business between forty and fifty years, announce their [illegible] assigning to [illegible] Russell, [illegible] employe. Their liabilities are $600,000 direct and $[illegible]0,000 indirect, and their nominal assets [illegible] good. The firm is agent for the Boston and [illegible] Steamship company [illegible]. The Eastern ship line running to points in the provinces is owned in great part by the firm, and is therefore affected by the failure. The cause of the assignment is general dullness of the business in which the firm is engaged. The firm is composed of Frank W. Nickerson, [illegible] A. Nickerson and Elkanah [illegible].

Nothing definite can be stated about the assets. The firm has [illegible] West India and other foreign interests, and other investments which it will take a long time to develop. The indebtedness of the firm [illegible]. The causes [illegible]. The first blow was [illegible] the wreck of [illegible] line [illegible] make [illegible] will [illegible]. The [illegible] assignment [illegible] & Co.

[illegible]

[illegible] Secretaries Whitney and Manning [illegible] to be [illegible] Garland. The [illegible] prominence said to be written by ex-Secretary William E. Chandler. There is more truth than conjecture in the article. It is known that the member of the cabinet who has been so freely quoted from time to time in the Washington correspondence of the World is Secretary Whitney, with whom Mr. Pulitzer is very intimate, and Garland has for a long time been afraid that [illegible] Whitney and Endicott and Manning were stabbing him in the dark. A prominent democrat from a western state, who is spending some days in Washington, said yesterday: "I was at a dinner party the other night, when Garland was talked over. Both Whitney and Manning groaned over his wickedness in taking a lot of worthless stock, as if he had committed an unpardonable sin. Garland is the most honest man in the cabinet. He is so honest that he does not know what a fool these people are making of him. When I heard that two old rounders like Whitney and Manning were going to resign from the cabinet because Garland remained, it reminded me of a couple of strumpets who threatened to leave a block because a [illegible] corner were a low necked [illegible]."

THE "PRESS" ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The Press says editorially: "One of the principal causes which have aroused new hostility to Chinese on the Pacific coast is the laxity with which the present immigration law has been enforced. Careful investigation and inquiries show that the number of Mongolians is increasing in that neighborhood, notwithstanding the restrictive measures of 1880. It is evident that there are several phases to this Chinese question which the great majority of the American people have not taken time to understand. The states concerned are so far removed and the danger from excessive immigration appeared so remote that it has been difficult to awaken popular interest in the matter. Most of those who considered the subject viewed it in the broad light of humanity. It needs only to be made plain, however, that the British merchants of Hong Kong, or any other merchants, are profiting by this trade in Chinese immigration and using their ill-gotten gains to corrupt customs officials and to violate treaty stipulations, to cause a revolution in public opinion on this question."

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—In the senate to-day a bill was passed granting $1100 annually to every soldier or his unmarried widow who served in the war of 1812.

The assembly listened to a report by the state prison investigating committee. A majority of the committee reported articles of impeachment against Patrick H. Laverty, keeper of the state prison, charging him with immoral conduct, permitting similar practices by others with female prisoners, and recommending that he be put on trial. The minority of the committee charge that the investigation and trials should not be confined to Laverty, but should extend to the prison inspectors and others who permitted these things to go on without reporting them. The majority report was adopted. Politics seemed to enter into the matter, as the committee divided on party lines.

IN AID OF THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

ALBANY, March 3.—A grand demonstration was held this evening in Leland opera house presided over by Gov. Hill, in aid of the Irish parliamentary fund. The auditorium was thronged in every part. Many prominent citizens, including most of the Roman Catholic clergymen, were seated on the stage. Soon after 8 o'clock the governor entered, accompanied by the speakers of the evening, Mr. Alexander Sullivan, ex-president of the Irish national league, and Bourke Cochran, of New York. Their appearance was greeted with long-continued applause. Letters of regret were received from Secretary of Treasury Manning and others. About $200 was subscribed by those present for the parliamentary fund. The meeting closed with an address by Bourke Cochran, of New York.

CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS COMPLAINING.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Heavy California shippers complain about the war, because they have stocked up heavily at the old freight rates and now rates being so very low, small merchants, instead of buying of Pacific coast wholesalers, are buying in New York and undersell heavy men who have large stocks. There was much speculation as to what effect on west-bound passenger rates the news that emigrant tickets were being sold at $12 from San Francisco to the Missouri river and $17 to St. Louis, and Chicago would have. It was prophesied that there would be a cut from the Missouri to San Francisco to correspond with this rate by the fighting roads. Official information confirms the report that Agent Cannon had ordered the Pacific Mail cut of the [illegible].

A GOOD SHOWING.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Southern Pacific company did not begin operations until March 1, 1885. Its fiscal year ended December 31, 1885, and the following is the company's statement for the ten months: Gross earnings $15,111,[illegible]. The added rental for leased lines of $[illegible] makes a total of $15,[illegible]. Deducting from this amount the interest on the bonded debt, sinking funds, taxes and all other expenses and charges, $11,107,400 and construction and improvement, $353,280, leaves a net profit of $1,[illegible]. The Pacific system of the company contributed to the gross earnings above mentioned $[illegible], to operating expenses $[illegible], and to the net earnings $[illegible].

THE MORGAN ART COLLECTION.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The sale of the famous art collection of the late Mary J. Morgan was begun at Chickering hall this evening, in the presence of a crowd of spectators that completely filled the building, while hundreds of people were unable to gain admittance. Bidding was spirited throughout the evening, and there was a sale of eighty pictures. There was a lively competition over the possession of Meissonier's "In the Library," which brought $[illegible].

THE AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The aqueduct commissioners met to-day, and the charges of construction engineer Craven, of incompetency and abetting of fraud against chief engineer Church were read, and straightway the board passed a resolution removing and discharging engineer Craven from office. This will take effect to-morrow. Then the board provided for a committee to be appointed by itself to investigate Mr. Craven's charges.

[illegible] CONFIDENCE IN LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK, March 3.—An evidence of public confidence in life insurance appears in the fact that the Travelers' Insurance company wrote within a small fraction of $1,000,000 of new life insurance in February, and has written since December last, more than double the amount for the corresponding period of 1884.

BURNED TO CINDERS.

UTICA, N. Y., March 3.—The freight train on the Ontario & Western railroad, which went through a bridge near Fish Eddy, Delaware county, last night carried down with it F. H. Smith and W. H. Reynolds (conductors) and two brakemen who were riding in the caboose. Their bodies were burned to cinders.

BROUGHT THE PALLIUM.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The steamer Gallia reached here this morning. Among the passengers was the Right Rev. Dr. Elder, who brought the pallium from Pope Leo to Archbishop [illegible].

SPORTING NOTES.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The chess tournament between Steinitz and Zukertort was resumed this afternoon, Steinitz playing with the white. The opening was the Ruy Lopez, and on the 42d move Dr. Zukertort resigned. The game was played rather rapidly, especially toward the end, the moves from 30 to 42 being made in about a minute. The time consumed in the play was as follows: Steinitz two hours and thirty nine minutes; Zukertort one hour and thirty-five minutes. The game is pronounced the shortest one so far played. The next game will be played on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Arrived, steamer [illegible]land, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3.—Arrived, steamer Lord Gough, from Philadelphia, and City of Chicago, from New York.

HAMBURG, March 3.—Arrived, steamer Moravia, from New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Arrived, steam Egyptian Monarch, from London, and Labrador, from Havre.

For constipation and pain under your breast bone use Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic.

Dr. F. B. Eaton, Oculist and Aurist, S. W. corner First and Morrison sts.

PACIFIC COAST

The "Workingmen's Dream" Realized in Part.

AN OPIUM SMUGGLER ARRESTED

The Murderer of the Wickershams—The Chittenden Will Case—A Bold Bad Man Convicted—Reception to Gen Pope—Coast Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Workingmen who happened to be in the neighborhood of the Pacific Mail dock yesterday had a chance to see a realization of the "Workingman's Dream," which the pictorial papers of the coast have been so fond of depicting. The sailing of the steamer City of Peking, which is a favorite ship with the Chinese, caused an unprecedented rush for passage accommodations. By 10 o'clock there were in the neighborhood of 500 Chinamen in and around the dock. A space about 50x100 feet was railed off near the steerage gang plank, inside of which the customs officials sat at their tables. The Chinese were crowded around the inclosure, standing twelve to twenty deep. Those having tickets were admitted to the inclosed space in gangs of about twenty, through two openings guarded by men with clubs in their hands. Through one gateway those who held white tags entitling them to return certificates, were passed to a long stamping desk where red certificates were rapidly exchanged for white tags, and the holder hustled along to the gang plank, where two rows of employes, Chinamen on one side and white men on the other, rapidly examined papers, took up tickets and passed the holders on board.

On one side of the enclosure were two tables, at which sat men taking a description of those who did not have white tags and did not want return certificates. This was composed of old, decrepit, worn-out laborers, sick men, cripples and opium fiends. Many of them were afflicted with loathsome diseases, which made them anything but pleasant companions for a long voyage in the close steerage of a ship. They were all going home on what are called poor man's tickets, and most of them at the expense of a society to which they belonged. A Chinaman who was directing the movements of the poor class explained that as there were so many Chinamen out of work now, it was necessary to send home all those who were likely to prove a burden on the rest. He also called attention to the fact that there were an unusually large number of women and children going. This, he said, was because they feared trouble here this summer, and they wanted to get the women and children out of the way. Pointing to the old men and cripples, he said: "They ought to put that lot on a ship by themselves and sink them in the ocean. They are no good to any one, and China don't want them any more than America does."

An old Chinaman, who had all his worldly possessions in a small bag, said he had been in California for thirty-four years, and that he had been mining in the mountains most of the time. Sometimes he had plenty of money, which he spent playing poker. He was 82 years old, but liked a good game of five cent ante now as well as ever.

OPIUM SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—There is reason to suspect that despite the vigilance of customs officers, the practice of smuggling opium has not been in the least abated, and this suspicion appears to be justified by the frequency with which opium smuggling is detected and the drug confiscated. It is certain that if the watchfulness of the custom house officers was so perfect that none of the opium smuggled was seized, smuggling would necessarily cease, as it would prove an unprofitable speculation. That the crews of steamships plying between this and Chinese ports are tempted by heavy profits to be made by avoiding the $10 per pound duty through smuggling, and have been systematically defrauding the government, there is no question. But the capital of these men will not enable them to smuggle on a large scale, and the fact that $5000 to $6000 and $10,000 worth of the drug is frequently seized is the plainest proof that men of capital, and plenty of capital, too, are engaged in defrauding the government on an extensive scale, if not committing the more serious offense of bribing custom-house officers. The government officials are said to be very seriously impressed by the ideas above described, and there is a belief that Collector Hager before long will shift the men around, not that he entertains any suspicion, but simply for the government's protection. One of the petty smugglers was held to answer to-day by U. S. Commissioner Sawyer before the grand jury. The accused, James Anderson, quartermaster of the steamship San Pablo, was charged by Customs Inspector Charles O'Donnell of attempting to smuggle opium ashore on the 28th of last month. O'Donnell testified that he was on the ship and had his suspicions aroused against the defendant by his peculiar conduct. Anderson invited him to his cabin to take a drink, and shutting the door went into the donkey room and emerging in a few minutes, made a break for the gangplank. O'Donnell at once divined that the invitation to drink was a decoy. He ran after Anderson and overtook him at the gangplank and in the scuffle felt tins of opium in his pockets. Anderson finally broke away, dropping one of the tins, and ran into the [illegible], from where thirteen tins of opium were subsequently discovered by the customs officials. It was claimed by the defendant that as none of the opium had reached shore there could be no smuggling, but Commissioner Sawyer held that it was smuggling, as the article did not appear on the ship's manifest. Anderson was required to furnish $800 bail, which he promptly gave.

THE WICKERSHAM MURDERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—On March 1 Mr. Mosell, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship company in this city, telegraphed to the company's agent at Yokohama, asking if Ang Tai Duck, the murderer of the Wickershams, was in custody and if the Japanese government would release him. To-day he received a reply stating that the murderer had been sent to Hong Kong on the City of New York and that the secretary of state would arrange for his arrest and extradition. The conclusion from these dispatches is that Tai Duck had been allowed to proceed on the voyage from Yokohama, and that he will be taken into custody on his arrival in Hong Kong. It will take several weeks to obtain the necessary extradition papers from Washington before an officer can be despatched from this city to bring back the fugitive.

THE CHITTENDEN WILL CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The contested will case of Nathaniel W. Chittenden came up before Judge Coffey this morning. The estate is valued at over $1,[illegible]. The case is rather a peculiar one and the trial involves the question as to whether or not the will is a forged or genuine document. The deceased, who died last fall, left an alleged olographic will, in which he bequeathed all his estate to his former partner, Robert Simson, cutting off his relations without a dollar. The contestants are Elmira M. Stewart, Justine Birdsall, Cornelia Chittenden, Smith Chittenden, Clark Chittenden, Miriam Chittenden, Ambrose Chittenden and Sarah Folger. Judge Coffey set the case peremptorily for the 24th inst. It is stated that the trial of the case will consume several weeks and will be most bitterly contested.

AN INTERESTING FACT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Among interesting facts recently developed is one that the estate of Admiral D. G. Farragut is represented on the books of the assessor of San Francisco. This distinguished naval hero died in 1870, at which time he owned a house and lot 50x55 on Harrison street, 371 feet northeast from Fifth street. The real estate is valued at $2500 and the improvements at $250. How the admiral acquired this property is not explained, but it is supposed that prior to the war on one of his visits here he invested a few dollars in San Francisco real estate.

A BOLD BAD MAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The trial of W. R. [illegible] on a charge of grand larceny, was concluded to-day and the jury, after being out a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty. Rees has also been convicted on a charge of assault to murder, for firing a pistol at Nat Raphael of the firm of Raphael & Co., jewellers of this city, at the time of his arrest.

RECEPTION TO GEN. POPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Major-General John Pope, U. S. A., was to-night tendered a reception by California commandery of the Loyal Legion in the parlors of the Occidental hotel. About fifty gentlemen, mostly army officers, were present. The affair was genial and pleasant in every particular.

INJUNCTION SUITS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Three suits were filed to-day in the U. S. circuit court by the Market street Cable railway against the Sutter-street Cable Railroad company. The suits practically will determine the real ownership of the improved cable railway system. The suits are for perpetual injunction and for damages.

SALE OF SMUGGLED OPIUM.

A quantity of opium, discovered on the City of New York, and which was confiscated by the custom house officials for not being entered on the steamer's manifest, was to-day sold at auction by ex-Marshal Drew for $6360. The purchasers were Chinamen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Cleared—Steamer Columbia, Astoria. Sailed—British steamer Wellington, Nanaimo; schooner Marion, Port Townsend.

THE CHINESE GOING.

The City of Peking sailed for Hong Kong and Yokohama this afternoon, taking from this city about 1200 Chinese.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

The Oakland democratic municipal convention last night nominated John Hackett for mayor.

CALIFORNIA.

THE POWERS CASE.

HOLLISTER, Cal. March 3.—The prosecution in the Prewitt trial rested their case after an unsuccessful effort of the sheriff to find four witnesses who had been subpoenaed. The defence then placed on the witness stand John Mantes, by whom they attempted to prove the dangerous character of Powers. The question of admitting the testimony of specific acts was brought up by the prosecution, who objected to its introduction. After a long argument the court decided in favor of the prosecution.

Mantes continued that he had been away to Bear valley five years, but prior to his leaving Powers' reputation for maliciousness, vindictiveness and spitefulness was bad. Similar evidence was given by Thomas Butterfield, George M. Butterfield and M. J. Gough, who testified to the corresponding good character of Prewett. Several witnesses were introduced by the defense to establish the fact that Powers had been accused of various depredations. After argument, the court refused to permit them to testify. Thomas Butterfied and George M. Butterfield testified to Powers having an animosity against Prewett, which seemed to grow in intensity as time passed. Rev. M. J. Gough, formerly a minister of the gospel at Bear valley, testified that Powers had told him that he only had about two years more to live, and that before that time either he or Prewett would be a dead man, that Powers said he would never rest satisfied until he got rid of Prewett, dead or alive. The prosecution postponed cross-examination of this witness until to-morrow. According to Judge Breen's rulings the defense will not be able to bring out any specific acts charged against Powers, but must confine themselves to establishing his general reputation in the community, which the prosecution confidently claim is of the best character, except with the conspirators and their friends, and persons with whom land matters brought Prewett in conflict.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

WALLA WALLA NOTES.

WALLA WALLA, March 3.—The board of trade to-day passed strong resolutions in favor of annexation of the pan handle of Idaho, and telegraphed the same to Senator Dolph.

The board of trade has secured funds for a railroad survey to the Columbia river, and ordered the same made immediately.

ENGLAND.

CHURCHILL AND SALISBURY.

LONDON, March 3.—Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Manchester to-day. He said that Mr. Gladstone had deluded the country with false issues. There was an imperative necessity for the establishment of a British unionist party, which would unite what was best in all the parties and creeds.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at a conservative banquet at the Crystal palace to-night, denied the assertion of Sir Henry James that he ever encouraged the "home rule delusion" in the slightest manner. He warned the country that a hasty adoption of land purchase measures for Ireland would drive away the wealthy and leave the ignorant under the rule of a not overwise hierarchy, while all the money now invested would virtually be lost. Lord Salisbury bitterly condemned the liberals for defeating the conservatives on the side issue, thus avoiding the necessity to formulate an Irish policy.

SOCIALISTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, March 3.—Burns, Hyndman, Williams and Champion, the socialist leaders, are again before the police court to-day, and after further hearing was committed for trial on the charge of inciting subjects of the queen to riot. The defendants were permitted to furnish bail for their appearance.

APPOINTMENT WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, March 3.—The Prince of Wales, as grand master of the British freemasons, has withdrawn the patent of appointment from the representative grand lodge of England at the grand lodge of [illegible], the latter having severed fraternal relations with the English of [illegible].

MEXICO.

A TRAIN DITCHED AND ROBBED.

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—A freight train on the Mexican Central railroad, conductor Carl North, was ditched and robbed at Kilometre, north of San Francisco station, last night, by a band of sixty Mexican outlaws. The train consisted of seven cars, which were all ditched. The outlaws first robbed and then stripped completely naked all the train hands and then tied their hands behind their backs, in which condition they had walked into San Francisco station. Nobody, however, was hurt. The cars were broken open and a large amount of freight was taken by them. [illegible] are scouring the country in search of the band of outlaws, but from the similarity of operations it is supposed this outrage was committed by the same band which some time ago robbed the stage in the state of Zacatecas. The stage contained, besides the driver, three men and one young lady, all belonging to the best families of Chihuahua. The outlaws robbed them of their valuables and every particle of clothing, and in that condition allowed them to proceed in the stage. Just before leaving their victims the robbers, out of consideration for the young lady, gave the people in the stage a sheet, which they used in common as a lap-robe, and thus made their way to the nearest station. Yesterday's outrage occurred in the state of Jalisco, often called the "robber state," from the frequency with which lawless exploits occur in it. San Francisco station lies between the big cities of Leon and Lagos in a populous neighborhood.

Later dispatches to the El Paso Times tend to placing a different face upon the affair. It is now said the freight train referred to was simply ditched by the displacement of two rails, but not robbed.

GERMANY.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Berlin special says: There has been a phenomenal snow fall in the northeast of Germany. Railway traffic is entirely suspended, and were it not for the telegraph that portion of the country would be entirely cut off from the outer world. The inhabitants have been greatly harassed by the presence of hordes of wolves, which have not been seen there to such an alarming extent for decades. The wolves were so bold as to enter villages and farms at midday. Extremely cold weather is prevalent in Austria and Poland.

INDIA.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S SON DEAD.

RANGOON, March 3.—The Burmese crown prince's son is dead. His army of 3000 men has been dispersed, 600 of the men following his brother into the dense forest of Mun spore.

We sincerely believe that every case of pulmonary disease not already beyond the reach of human aid may, if promptly treated, be relieved and cured by the faithful use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

CUT RATES.—Apply W. H. MARSHALL, General Agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, Ash street, corner Front.

ALASKAN NEWS.

Latest Advices from Sitka and Other Sections of the Northwest Territory

A Terrific Gale last Month—Scarcity of Water in the Capital City—The Indians Holding a Grand Potlatch

The steamer Idaho up on her last trip brought Alaska dates to February 20. The following budget of news from the Northwest territory is compiled from the columns of the *Alaskan*:

The late Hon. E. J. Dawne is entitled to the thanks of the *Alaskan* for the assistance rendered by him, during the last few weeks, in filling up the columns of the paper. Whatever bad luck his Salem creditors may meet in securing returns from him, we acknowledge our indebtedness for many contributions.

The excitement occasioned by the attempt to blow up a number of Chinamen at Juneau a few weeks ago has subsided, the Chinamen having left the town. Though a reward of $500 has been offered for information that will lead to the arrest of the guilty parties, no clue has yet been found, nor is there likely to be.

An old Frenchman who had been working at Juneau for some time, was drowned at the mouth of Gold creek, the last week in January. Strange to say although a Frenchman, he was so quiet that no one even knew his name. He was wading for a duck he had shot, and slipped into a hole and was carried out beyond his depth.

Juneau boasts of the first regular theater ever opened in Alaska. The company which gives a variety show, consists of three gentlemen and the same number of ladies. Mr Hart is the proprietor, and so far the company has been favored with full houses, the performances comparing most favorably with those of the variety order in the larger cities.

Ex-Marshal Hillyer has failed to materialize in his proposed purchase of a quartz ledge at Berner's bay, and is consequently out of pocket the thousand dollars paid to secure the option. The property having reverted to the original owners, a party of miners have been sent to sink and drift on the ledge for the purpose of testing its extent and value.

The Catholic church in Sitka, on Hospital street, has been thoroughly repaired during the last week, under the direction of Father Heynen, and the arrangement of seats and the interior generally so changed as to secure the perfect comfort of the congregations attending service. The exterior of the church, we understand, is to be renovated also, in a short time.

Sam Henry Haldirn, a Tsimpsheau Indian, the compositor and pressman of the Wrangel *Glacier*, who is spending the month at Sitka, to improve his practical knowledge of printing in the *Alaskan* office, and who has acquired the sobriquet of the "Wizard of the Northwest," gave a sleight-of-hand performance to a full house at Firemen's hall on Monday night. His skill is well spoken of by those who attended.

An Indian woman known as English Mary, possibly from her speaking English fluently, and her husband, Ko-ko-not, were drowned about ten days ago while out fishing on the northern coast of Admiralty island, it is supposed by the splitting of their canoe. Mary was the witness upon whose testimony the Indian was convicted of Brown's murder in 18[illegible]. Her husband was doubtless a party to the crime, though she swore he was not—aye, Ko-ko-not!

The *Glacier*, the paper published at Wrangel by Mrs. Young's training academy for natives, says: "Our boys of the training school killed last year, for the use of the institution, 121 deer, eleven seals, one bear, about 150 wild geese, over 300 ducks, and numerous grouse, porcupines, marmots, snipe, etc. Besides this they caught all the salmon, halibut, codfish, trout, herrings, flounders, crabs, clams, etc., needed, the above constituting our supply of animal food for the year."

Mrs Haltern had just completed her arrangements for leaving Sitka, and placed her sawmill in charge of the ex-[illegible] receiver of public moneys, and manager of the land office in Alaska, to sell the lumber on hand, and rent out, or run the mill, when that worthy received an order from his department to squelch all the sawmills in the country, and even to confiscate all the lumber except what parties are getting out for their own private use. And now the question is what is he going to do about it?

"There is no such plant in the world as the Treadwell mill," says Mr Hallock, in one of his letters on Alaska. The expression is not extravagant, the mill is there to show for itself, the largest, and we doubt not the most perfect in its arrangements, and with the biggest ledge to back it and draw from that the world knows. The one defect of a want of sufficient water to keep it running will be remedied soon, but even as it is, no stock in the company can be bought of any shareholder.

A party of eight of our Sitka youths gave a burnt-cork performance at Firemen's hall on Wednesday night last, which for originality and enterprise was quite unique. It was entirely a "self-taught" performance, and all the performers but two boys were born of Russian parents, and to the Russian language. Yet their rendition of English songs and speech was admirable. The house was full, and all enjoyed the fun heartily, even when the point of the joke was—ah!—well, had been let off!

At the last monthly meeting of the Sitka fire brigade the old committee on rules were discharged, and a new one appointed, consisting of Messrs. McFarland, Brady, Lewis, Wade and Datcher, to report at next meeting. Mr Brady reported that he was unable to procure an engine at Seattle, and that hand grenades had been shipped on the Leo. Mr Prout was appointed a committee to inform the vice president of his election, and request his attendance at meetings. Capt. Ralph Salmon was elected a member.

It was mentioned some weeks ago in the *Alaskan*, that the fur seals seemed to be frequenting the waters of southeastern Alaska in increased numbers. They have now appeared in Chatham straits much more numerously than has been known to be the case there for some time. Old residents along the shores say that the last large run was twenty years ago and was followed immediately after by a run of sea otter, and they are trading on hopes of a similar sequence now. A good many fur seal skins, both of pups and grown seals, have lately reached the Sitka market.

The stamp mill on Douglas island is wholly idle at present, owing to a failure of the water supply, and is not likely to start up again until we are favored with a fall of rain. It is the intention to put in auxiliary steam power, in order to provide against any future dearth of water. The chlorination works are, however, in operation, there being an accumulation of about 20,000 tons of sulphurets, the yield from which is about $[illegible] per ton. It is [illegible] that the shipments of bullion last year approximate $[illegible], though the actual running time for all the stamps has not exceeded three months.

[illegible] WATER

The present cold snap brings forcibly to the mind of every resident of Sitka the necessity of having a water supply that can be depended upon [illegible]. The lower end of [illegible]. Water barrels [illegible] are [illegible] Indians for carrying water in buckets from a spring near the creek [illegible], where good drinking water can be obtained, is by packing it from Indian river. The water situation is a serious one when we contemplate what the result of a fire downtown might be without a foot of water in the neighborhood to stay it. The Indian river water could be brought right into town, by pipes, in any quantity desired and at very little expense. Perhaps the government might be induced to appropriate something for the works necessary to that end, in view of the valuable buildings it has in the lower end of the town.

A GRAND POTLATCH

A grand potlatch is now going on at the Indian ranch. A visiting party of about forty arrived from Hoochenoo a few days ago in four canoes, each flying a United States flag big enough for the Pensacola, and after coming up abreast to the front of the ranch and making known their arrival by an address of each commander of a canoe, in which they called the roll of their Sitka acquaintances, and were answered from the shore, they landed. All our own aboriginal denizens were drawn up on the shore to receive them and spout back at them addresses of welcome, and their little cannon was also fired once as the canoes approached the land. Their approach was also witnessed by a large number of whites. They sang a wild song as they paddled up to the shore, and have been feasting, dancing and singing ever since their arrival.

A TERRIBLE GALE

Early Saturday morning, February 13, a terrific gale passed over Sitka. The hardest part of the blow occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. The houses in town rocked so fearfully that most of the citizens were roused from sleep, and one at least was afraid to remain in bed, but hurried on his clothes, and betook himself to the middle of the street, which he promenaded till the storm abated. The chimes of bells in the Greek church tower made jingling music during the blow. No serious damage was done, though everything not perfectly secured was scattered. The government carpenter shop was careened so as to throw it out of plumb, and the plank walks across the parade ground and around the barracks building were in several places torn up and turned completely over, sleepers and all, the wind seeming to come right up out of the ground. The anemometer of the signal station showed the record unprecedented in the memory of our oldest inhabitant, of a velocity of seventy-eight miles per hour for ten minutes and sixty-eight miles for fifteen minutes, of the time the gale was at its fiercest.

THE DRAMA IN SITKA

An unusual stir was created one morning among the citizens of Sitka by the discovery of large handbills posted in many conspicuous places and which announced that a "grand entertainment" would be given at the Club House theater by the Baranoff dramatic company under the management of Mr U. Konn, on Friday evening, the 12th inst. After the usual flourish as to the importance to each resident of improving the opportunity of witnessing such an unusual thing as a downright, real "play" in Sitka, the name of the piece to be produced was given as "Esmeralda," with the following cast of characters:

Mr Rogers, a North Carolina farmer	Mr Hugh Chenoo
Mrs Rogers, his wife	Miss Anna Hentz
Esmeralda, their daughter	Miss Kate Hanska
Dave Hardy, her lover	Mr A. J. [illegible]
Estabrook, an artist	Mr J. Lousky
Desmond, another artist	Mr Ed C. Comb
Nora, his sister	Miss Nell Tomshkin
Kate, his other sister	Miss Belle Koldska
Drew, a mining shark	Mr Leslah Ictus
Marquis, a fraud	Mr J. Koo, Jr.

Now somehow the names of the ladies and gentlemen who were thus "billed" for the public's entertainment seemed familiar, and yet no one could exactly "place" them. This added no little interest to the play. On the opening of the doors, consequently, the house was speedily filled, and if all the seats had been "reserved," they would probably have been sold as such. The theater, which has been fitted up by this company, was found to be a charming little place, cheery and comfortable with a new stage and scenery, arranged with much taste. The assumed names above given illy concealed the identity of ten of the best-known people in the town.

The play came too close upon our hour for the press for extended notice, nor have we the space for it. But we must say, and we do it sincerely (they give no free tickets), that we had no idea there was the material for such a performance in our little population. The piece was rendered most excellently, we should say faultlessly, but for the unavoidable want of familiarity with the "stage business" in the first performance of amateurs, and the characters were as well conceived and sustained as an old theatrical circle could wish. The pathos and humor of the play—and it abounds in both—were brought out most happily, and there was no little exhibition of very decided dramatic talent, even in the minor parts. The large audience was well pleased, and the future performances of the "Baranoff" will certainly be well attended.

SALMAGUNDI

There is the right kind of stuff in the young students of the Seattle public schools—just the kind that is needed to make American citizens. They have good schools, but the grounds surrounding them have been bare and unsightly since the primeval forest was swept away to make room for the march of Progress. Therefore these young people, the sons and daughters of pioneers, resolved to do for future generations what they themselves might desire had been done for them. February 22 was a holiday, and the boys with picks, spades and shovels, gathered upon the school grounds for a good day's work. And they did it, too, setting out sixty-four young trees, firs and maples. The girls too, were there with a lunch that will be long remembered, and it is safe to say that no school or college in the United States ever could boast such an Arbor Day as they enjoyed. It was not like the customary celebrations of Eastern colleges and schools, where the graduating class makes believe to set out one lonely little shrub which some gardener takes up and sets over again after the class has forgotten all about its existence. No, it was honest labor in which they took an honest pride, and their children and grandchildren will play beneath the welcome shade, grateful to those who made their comfort possible.

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Some expellers gave notice to sixty Chinese to go on board the Portland boat the other morning, says the Lewiston *Teller*, and they went without any resistance and paid their passage. There are a good many who would go if their passage was paid, who are not Chinese.

Several Chinese firms of Bellevue, Hailey and Ketchum here advertised in the Hailey *Times* that they will not go on the first of May, unless they are paid in advance for their property, which they estimate at $35,000. The tax list proves that the whole tribe of heathens only paid $108 into the county treasury the past year, says the Bellevue *Herald*.

Olympia has one Chinaman who evidently reads the papers. When rallied the other day by one of our citizens as to the probable destiny of his brethren on this coast, he coolly replied: "Lookee you after Melican missionaly. China government no dam foolee."

Western silver men are planning to have made a magnified "dollar of our dads," to weigh not less than 500 ounces pure Colorado silver, which shall be presented to Senator Beck. The proposition is to make it an exact imitation of the current dollar, one side blank for an appropriate inscription. It is proposed to raise the amount by subscriptions of $1 or more from one individual. It would, perhaps, be better that no one give more than $1 so that a greater number may share in recognizing the gallant champion of the people's money. Subscription has already been started.

Orders have been issued from Washington, that all land office patronage heretofore given to the anti-Voorhees papers in this territory be discontinued at once and transferred to the "truly" faithful, says the Dayton *Chronicle*. The Walla Walla *Union*, commenting on the above, says: "The *Chronicle* in this instance becomes an offensive partisan, but as we are a believer in the sound democratic doctrine of 'to the victors belong the spoils,' we bow our head and humbly submit. We are proud that we have been classed among those who are anti-Voorhees."

MINING NEWS

OLD DOMINION TO THE FRONT

Spokane *Review*: A few days ago we reported that the Old Dominion had struck a vein of mineral richer than anything heretofore discovered in the Colville country, and on inquiry we find this report to be true, the ore running as high as $17,000 a ton, and [illegible] first class ore. Mr E. T. Kearney arrived here from Colville yesterday [illegible] been unfounded, and in [illegible] the mining ventures. It has steadily developed the Old Dominion mine and built up the Colville country. The Old Dominion has been worked hardly a year and $[illegible] worth of ore been shipped from Spokane Falls, and to-day it is a richer and more valuable mine than when first discovered. The Kearney brothers have gained for themselves a fortune, for Colville a bonanza, and Spokane Falls the headquarters of the great mining district of the Colville country.

COEUR D'ALENE DISTRICT DULL

A private letter from Murray, in the Coeur d'Alene district, says times are very dull there, and have been since the collapse of the Bedrock flume enterprise. It is a good place for a man with a little capital to make investments in business and mining enterprises. The writer anticipates a small boom in the spring, but does not anticipate a full grown one for the reason that water is very scarce.

PINE CREEK MINES

A letter from the Pine creek mines says: "The weather the past winter has been very mild and about five and a half feet of snow fell. Work has been pushed vigorously. Food is plenty and comparatively cheap. The monotony of mining camp life is occasionally broken with a free dance or religious exercises in a log cabin."

Last Thing They Want.

Benton Leader

Mr C. C. Hogue last week wrote a letter to Mr A. D. Rockfellow to the effect that the Oregon Pacific would give the preference to white men upon the road, if it could get sober ones. Whereupon Nat Baker tore his little soul to pieces in raging about it. The last thing these pestilent fellows like Baker want is work. They never work except with their dirty tongues.

Hood's Sarsaparilla wins new victories over disease and becomes more popular every day.

Cut rates, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Ash street corner Front. W. H. MARSHALL, General Agent.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Items of Interest Gathered from State and Territorial Exchanges

Crimes, Accidents, Fires and Minor Mention—Notes for Farmer and Stockman—Mining Matters and Railroad News

WASHINGTON

The Pomeroy national bank will open on March 15th.

Revival meetings have been held in the Baptist church in Colfax almost continuously since Christmas. Eighteen converts have been baptized in the river.

Mrs J. M. Denny, of Waitsburg, has become hopelessly insane. She is a raving maniac most of the time, and is impressed with the awful feeling that everybody wants to kill her.

Sunday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, the woodshed attached to the Waitsburg schoolhouse was burned to the ground, the schoolhouse narrowly escaping. As there had been no school in the building since Friday, the fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

On Thursday night last Roderick McIntosh, indicted on a charge of cattle stealing, escaped from the Yakima county jail, by prying the bar of his cell door off its hinges with a bar of iron he managed to carry into his cell while out after wood.

Sprague is discussing the feasibility of building a court house. Four hundred dollars annual rent is now paid for the use of buildings for county purposes. Two plans are under discussion, one for a $6000 building, and the other for $10,000.

The deep sea fishing sloop Genesta has been launched at Ilwaco. The same company will soon commence the building of another boat of seventy-five feet in length and twenty-one feet beam, to be fitted out with a propeller and small steam engine.

Will Denney, of Huntsville, in a disagreement about a girl, shot Oliver Pollard, the ball, a [illegible] caliber, taking effect in the right side and breaking a short rib. The wound is not thought to be mortal. Denney surrendered himself and was committed to jail without bonds.

A successful trial trip has been made of the new steam ferry boat that is to cross the Columbia just above the mouth of the Wenatchee. She will be much in use this summer, as there will be considerable travel to the Similkameen mines. Ellensburg will be a convenient point for outfitting.

"Pirate" Miller and his sons, arrested on suspicion of having knowledge of the murder of Messrs Coleman and Patten at Lake Washington several weeks ago, have been discharged from custody. The county commissioners have authorized Sheriff McGraw to offer a reward of $1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

M. McMillan, Julius Rochester, T. R. Kidd, C. H. Metcalf, J. Wiscott, John Keau, J. M. Hall and P. Wickstrom, who are charged with inciting riot, were before Judge Lyon at Seattle on the 1st. The first four mentioned were bound over on their own recognizance of $500 each. Wickstrom also furnished bail. Hall's case comes up again.

The Yakima *Republican* reports that on the 2d of February, in the Yakima canyon near the second crossing, while getting out rock for riprapping the railroad grade, Michael Furlong was struck by about a ton of falling rock. His hips were badly crushed and his internal injuries were serious. It is thought he cannot recover. Mr Furlong is a native of Canada.

Seattle *Chronicle*: A Chinaman by the name of Sun Lee, laundryman by occupation, who was summarily evicted from his house on Sunday, February 7th, by the rioters, and went below on the Queen, has returned to Seattle to settle up his business. There are about $800 owing to him in this city and he comes back to collect. He says the bills range in amount from 50 cents to $[illegible].

Lewiston *Teller*: But very few persons in this section are ready to ship their wheat at the present low prices and high freights. A gentleman informs us that it costs $[illegible] per ton for the carriage of wheat from Pomeroy to Portland, a distance of about [illegible] miles over the O. R. & N. railroad. No advance for carriage of wheat from Lewiston to Portland over $6 per ton on the O. R. & N. steamers.

Last Monday night the store of Solomon Pettier, at Chewelah, was burglarized of several hundred dollars. The constable, Ed Burr, and his deputy, Johnny Brown, took the trail of the offenders early next morning and arrived at Colville in the afternoon, when they arrested James Leon and Adolph Drestel, who are supposed to be the guilty parties. They were taken back to Chewelah for trial.

Colville *Miner*: Capt. H. D. Sanborn, of Portland, is in the city awaiting the high water in the Columbia river to enable him to take the steamer Kootenai, now lying in winter quarters at Marcus, above the Little Dalles, where she will ply between Farwell and the Kootenai mines. The traffic between Farwell and this city will, we hope, receive the desired attention until a new steamer can be built.

On Friday morning about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in Frank Moore's building, on Riverside avenue, Spokane Falls, and by the time the fire department came to hand the flames were making rapid headway. The firemen, however, did excellent service, and in one hour from the tap of the bell the flames were extinguished, notwithstanding the fact that the fire originated in a net work of frame shanties. The loss, $3000, is fully covered by insurance.

Elias W. Baker was found drowned last Friday at Port Discovery. The deceased was a native of Vermont, aged about 45. He had resided in Chimacum for several years and was well liked by every one. When found Baker was lying on his face on the beach underneath a log. He had a large wound over one of his eyes and several of his ribs were broken, but it is thought these injuries were done when the tide went out by the log settling down upon him.

Tacoma *News*: The propeller Gold Dust, a passenger boat formerly of the Columbia river, but now the property of Smith Bros., of Olympia, while anchored off the long wharf at Olympia Saturday night, was run into by the steamer Louisa, and her guards broken, the side of her cabin was crushed in the entire length of the boat, and she was demolished generally. Yesterday the Gold Dust came to this place to be repaired. After being thoroughly overhauled the boat will commence running on the Seattle-Olympia route.

Kittitas *Localizer*: The mail carrier between Ellensburg and Conconully has had a task to perform in getting the mail over the mountain. It was impossible to carry the paper mail on snow shoes, nor could a horse be taken over any of the trails. Since the snow has settled the bulk of the paper mail has been forwarded. The contractor, J. J. Brown, has been giving the matter his personal attention and is disposed to live up to his contract as closely as it is possible to do. When he cannot perform the service, no one else need try.

Port Townsend *Argus*: Sheriff Kelly, of San Juan county, arrived Thursday with one George Durant, supposed to be insane. It seems that the prisoner was on Cottonwood island, of the San Juan group, and that he was found the other day on Blakely island by John Graham [illegible]. And was supposed to be [illegible] the jail [illegible] brought him to Port Townsend. He was examined on a [illegible] by two physicians, who pronounced him of sound mind, so he will be returned to his home.

Sprague *Journal*: Last week the boy [illegible] confined in the county jail planned a clever trick to escape therefrom. He crept into the stove in the jail, supposing that the sheriff or deputy coming in with his breakfast and not finding him in sight, would rush outside in his haste, leaving the doors open and cry an alarm, and then during the excitement he would secure his escape from town. But Deputy Sheriff Maloney was not so excitable as the prisoner had anticipated. He took a glance around and discovered the boy's toes protruding from the half closed stove door, and he hauled the young scamp from his hiding place.

Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*: Capt. W. H. DeWelle, Robert Moran and John E. Lug, who were appointed a board of appraisers to determine the value of the tug Tacoma, and now in the custody of the United States marshal, in a libel suit brought by the owners of the ship John Rosenfeld, which she towed on the rocks a few weeks ago, finished their work yesterday, and reported to the court that the present value of the tug was $23,000. The original cost of the Tacoma was $51,000, that was eleven years ago. She could be duplicated to-day, it is claimed by experts, for $40,000. The owners of the tug claim they will sell her for less money than her appraised value, and the owners of the ship claim she is worth $45,000.

Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*: Thomas E. Jones, of the Seattle Ice company, has been looking for a man to work on his White river farm. He is willing to pay the ruling wages for such work. Meeting a reporter yesterday he remarked: "I thought the town was overrun with idle men willing to work at anything. I don't believe it now, for I have been looking for a man for three days and cannot find one, and I have heard others complain of the same thing." A few moments before the same reporter was accosted by a man who wanted a meal, saying that he had searched high and low for work and could not find anything to do. Is it not possible that there men who are [illegible] of work and who are getting hungry in our city, could find employment if they sought it on the farms, where there is necessary work to be done each year?

Tacoma *Ledger*: An enormous ground shark was descried in the water under the railroad wharf yesterday morning, and steps were taken at once to secure it. At the place where the fish was seen the wharf is being repaired, many of the old planks having been removed for the purpose of putting in new ones. The boys lowered a pikepole, which they forced into the head of the shark and stunned it. Ropes were then lowered, by means of which the monster was drawn on to the wharf, at least a dozen men giving a helping hand to haul it out of the water. The shark weighed 880 pounds and measured eight feet in length, its girth in the thickest part being fully five feet. The heart, which was removed from the fish, pulsated for fully an hour afterwards. Subsequently the monster's remains were thrown into the bay.

OREGON.

Some of the early peach trees are out in full bloom in Ashland.

A son of County Clerk Parker fractured his arm by falling from a swing in Jacksonville one day last week.

The smoke of clearing fires is to be seen on all sides of Ashland. The fruit acreage is being steadily increased.

Improvements will be more numerous in Ashland this season than last. Buildings contemplated in the business center will add greatly to the appearance of the town.

Jacksonville paper: A portion of J. N. T. Miller's farm, one half mile from town, has been leased by C. W. Kahler and others and men are now at work fitting it up for a half mile race track to be used by patrons from this place and surrounding country.

Astorian: Last Friday morning, near Rankin post office, Lewis county, W. T., James Rankin, 11 years old, assisted his father in chopping down a tree, and when the tree fell the butt flew around and struck him on the head, killing him instantly.

About $1200 have been paid by Jackson county as bounties on the scalps of wild animals since the county court established the bounty system. The county should be materially benefited, and doubtless will be, by the destruction of the costly predatory pests.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of Ashland this year is [illegible]. The greatest number enrolled during any one month was 373; largest average attendance for any one month was 302; greatest number recorded in any one room, [illegible]—in the principal's room.

East Oregonian: Miss Oretta Bean has been adjudged insane, and taken to the asylum at Salem by her brother. About two years ago she was afflicted with typhoid fever, which afflicted her mind. Since then she has been growing worse, until it was necessary to put her in an asylum. Her many friends and acquaintances in Pendleton and vicinity hope to hear of her speedy recovery.

East Oregonian: B. F. Burr, brother of Sherwood Burr, left this morning for Africa, via New York, where he goes as a teacher in Bishop Taylor's mission. Mr Burr has been a resident of Umatilla county for two or three years, in the vicinity of Pilot rock, and ran as county surveyor on the republican ticket at the last election. He will sail from New York for the dark shores of Africa on the 17th inst.

Ochoco *Review*: Last Wednesday a large barn belonging to Jerry Young, at Squaw flat, about thirty miles from Prineville, was destroyed by fire. About sixty tons of hay, several sets of harness and one horse were consumed in the flames. Mr Young's loss is about $1000, fully insured. Mr Young was in town at the time of the fire and is of the opinion that it was the work of an incendiary.

Wasco county *Sun*: Mr. Edward Crate, of Crate's Point, while on his way home with two trees and a hack Saturday evening, accompanied by his hired man Dyer, one of the wheels broke down, owing to the rough condition of the roads, and threw Mr Crate out, breaking his leg and dragging him some distance. The hired man also had his leg broken and was dragged 400 yards by the frightened horses.

Supt. J. J. Blakeney, of the life saving service, will be at Astoria in a few days for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the loss of the Carrie B. Lake about ten miles north of Cape Hancock on the night of January 3. Gen. Supt. S. I. Kimball recently ordered such an investigation in compliance with the rules of the service, which require a detailed inquiry in all cases of wrecks involving loss of life.

Baker City *Sagebrush*: Sunday morning as Phil Bishop and wife were coming to the city to attend church they met with a serious accident. Near Jackson's place Mr Bishop accidentally dropped one of the lines and was unable to stop the horse, which became frightened and commenced running, overturning the buggy and throwing both occupants forcibly to the ground. Mrs Bishop sustained several severe cuts about the head and face, and was unconscious for some time. In the evening she was sufficiently recovered to be removed home.

At The Dalles Wednesday, Byron McGee, aged about 23 years attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the railing on Mill creek bridge. He informed some persons with whom he was talking that he thought he would kill himself, and inquired if to jump from the planks to the banks of the creek below would accomplish it. They told him that very likely it would, and he immediately got upon the railing and jumped. The left leg was fractured, and, it is supposed, he was hurt internally. He claims to have come from Kingston, Ontario, and had called at the marshal's office the day previously and secured lodgings and breakfast in the morning. At the time he made the attempt he was under the influence of liquor.

A NEW INDUSTRY

Albany *Herald*: It can be taken as an indication of very hard times when the average Oregon youth cannot, by a judicious outlay of a little time and muscle, scare up some kind of employment which will bring profitable returns on the investment. A young gentleman of this city has started what has proved a very lucrative business, by collecting old bones and shipping them to San Francisco. He has already made one shipment, and several cords were piled up on the wharf yesterday. The bones find a ready market at a good round figure in San Francisco where they are burned, pulverized and used for fertilizers and for commercial purposes. There is more money in the old bones, the young man says, than one not in the business would suspect, and as long as the supply of bones last he has got a "fat take."

MURDERER ARRESTED

Baker City *Sagebrush*: Another of the Schunck boys was brought to the city last night, charged with the murder of Jackson, on Billy creek last fall. The arrest was made by deputy Sheriff John Sally and special deputy Osborne. They found him in a dugout at the head of Indian creek, where he was fortified. Osborne being acquainted with him, went to the house and called him out, telling him that he wanted to talk with him. Schunck came out and Sally stepped between him and the door, and pulled the warrant with one hand and his pistol with the other. After the warrant had been [illegible] to grant the request, but brought him [illegible] then started for town. The man was arrested Friday afternoon and arrived here Sunday. The officers found that Schunck was well prepared to withstand attack as the house was well adapted to the purpose, and contained numerous loop holes.

ANTICS OF A GHOST

According to the testimony of the flesh and blood inmates, a ghost now haunts the Jackson county jail. It is supposed to be the spirit of a Chinaman who hanged himself in the jail several years ago, and is trying to induce some one to send his bones to China. Several persons have been disturbed in the past by strange noises and other spiritual manifestations, and the man recently discharged complained that the pestiferous ghost came and slapped his face one cold and dismal night.

Since the watch was put upon the condemned murderer, O'Neil, the ghost has been rampant, or in one particular cell of the jail has been playing such pranks as only spirits are supposed to take delight in. The cell has not been occupied of late, except by the ghost, but at night strange noises are heard there, the furniture has been moved about, etc. The night watch reported this to the sheriff, and one evening the latter had the room put in apple pie order and the bed nicely made up, and then locked the cell and carried off the keys in his pocket.

Next morning the room was found to be in disorder. The bed clothing had been tumbled about, the pitcher moved from the washstand to the bed, looking glass turned face to the wall, etc., etc. That's all we know about it, and we can only say that if this will add to the terror of the jail and restrain evil doers from trespassing against the state statutes, the ghost may be considered a valuable acquisition.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Philip Sullivan, a pioneer of British Columbia, who went there in 1859, died at Granville on February 23.

It is proposed by a new company to build a railway line from Shoal harbor, [illegible], Vancouver island, to Victoria. Capital stock of the company, $5,000,000.

H. M. S. Triumph, at Esquimalt, will go outside early next week for the purpose of testing the new cylinder, and if everything should work with satisfaction, will probably go to sea about the first week in April.

Joseph Hamberry left Chilliwack in October last for Victoria, and has not been heard of since. He had about $80 belonging to another person in his possession. As he was known to be honest, his disappearance arouses a suspicion that he has been murdered.

FARM NOTES

Farmers in Washington county have been plowing for over a week past. The lands are said to be in excellent condition for farming operations. Should this weather continue a few weeks a very large acreage of spring wheat will be sown.

Dalles *Times-Mountaineer*: Fears are entertained that the frosty nights will be damaging to fruit crops in this vicinity. So far we have heard of no trees in bloom. Plowing is extensively indulged in in the country. We are informed that very little sod land will be left in the county precincts of this county.

Walla Walla *Journal*: Alf Thomas is putting in 110 acres of spring barley. He reports his 100 acres of wheat looking very fine, and that there will be an abundant fruit crop this season. Mr Thomas lives a short distance from the school house and has no lock on his fruit cellar, and consequently the school children have eaten about 300 bushels of his apples this winter.

Walla Walla *Union*: Martin Campbell, who farms several hundred acres, proposes to raise Scotch Fife wheat hereafter to the exclusion of Club. He is convinced that he can raise wheat that will grade as "No. 1 hard," which is the best quality sold in the Liverpool market, and he is also satisfied that the yield will equal if it does not exceed the average yield of Club wheat on the best land in the market.

An Ashland paper says: Large quantities of both potatoes and onions have been shipped to Jackson county from Portland this winter, and thus is added an unnecessary drain upon the country to furnish the large outlay of cash required to pay for the clothing, groceries, manufactured goods and luxuries of various kinds which we are compelled to import. No wonder the people here cry "hard times."

A joint stock company has been formed at Farmington, in Washington county, for the purpose of operating a creamery. Lumber is now being hauled to the ground and work will begin on the proposed buildings this week. When completed the creamery will be in charge of S. E. Craig, of Hillsboro. A centrifugal separator will be used at the factory. The factory will be in operation by April 1. The product of 200 cows has been engaged, and the factory will be of sufficient capacity to care for the entire milk yield of from 400 to 500 cows. Of the 200 cows pledged, Mr Edwards furnishes the yield of forty-five and Mr Robinson of fifteen.

FRUIT INDUSTRY

Albany *Herald*: An encouraging feature of the fruit growing industry in this state is the action on the part of farmers to plant a large number of trees of leading varieties of fruits such as are in demand in markets, so that enough can be raised to make up car lots so that the demands of the market can be met. No better selections of fruit can be made than the ones that are now in bearing in the state, if there was enough of each kind in any orchard or contiguous orchards to make up a shipping quantity; but to gather from different and remote localities enough of any one variety to fill an order makes it so expensive that the profits of raising are all eaten up and consequently farmers have become discouraged and orchards have been allowed to decline and go out of bearing. A better state of affairs appears to be approaching and our celebrated fruit producing country will yet be a source of wealth to producers.

STOCK IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY

It has been predicted that the future good prices for beef will be of short duration, that an over production will result from the numerous herds that are to be found in the northwest, in Montana, Wyoming and the Indian territory, as in Texas will bring about such a result. In viewing the general situation we do not think the existing state of things warrants the belief. The encroachments of wheat raisers on the vast prairies in the northwest are circumscribing the limits throughout the Columbia valley. The vigorous winters of Dakota, Wyoming and Montana must keep those countries down to a certain number. Disease and severe winter weather has decimated the herds of Texas. In the old settled states herds cannot be increased for the reason that in any country where one half of the year is needed to prepare provender to feed stock the other half, stock raising, particularly cattle, is an unprofitable business. Eastern Washington has been favorable for cattle rearing, and in places it continues good, but the plow in Walla Walla, Columbia, Asotin and Whitman counties has destroyed largely the natural products of the soil and the area of our pastoral lands is becoming more and more circumscribed every year, and as a consequence our herds will have to diminish correspondingly. The consumption of beef is not decreasing by any means, so that we deduce from this state of facts that, allowing the consumption to remain as it has existed for the past few years, that cattle must advance in price rather than recede. The herds in middle Washington are growing smaller every year. Ten years ago there were twenty head to where there are five now.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE CASCADE ROAD

The tunnel through Craig's hill is in over 200 feet and the formation is a hard cement where the work is now being done. No timber is necessary. The east end has entered the same formation, and work at both ends is progressing.

The Leonard sawmill, situated on the river above Yakima, has been sold, and will be removed to the site of the tunnel and put into service.

Kittitas *Localizer*: The first and second bridges in the canyon have been replaced and the cars are running over them loaded with materials for laying the track. The new rails that arrived two weeks ago are being forwarded on the line toward Ellensburg. The track is being laid at the rate of half a mile and more a day. The locomotive whistle is plainly heard at Ellensburg, to which place the track will be laid by the middle of March. We will soon be able to greet the presence of the iron horse at the depot, from which period our people can date a new era of prosperity for Ellensburg and its tributary country.

Mr George Hurley came down from the tunnel the fore part of this week and he informed us that eighty men are working on the face of the east portal and that they had a hole ten feet in when he left, on the upper level. All the teams, provisions, etc., have been placed on the ground at the west end and that work was to have been commenced there the middle of this week. They are working three eight hour shifts in the east portal. Four houses have been built in Tunnel City and Bennett is building a mess house [illegible] feet, and two bunk houses [illegible] feet. There are some fifteen men engaged in making trails and a road is being cut [illegible] to connect the [illegible]. It has been found impossible to use [illegible] which a road is being shoveled down to the ground for them to walk in. There are [illegible] men altogether working at both ends of the tunnel.

CORVALLIS INDIGNANT

Albany *Herald*: The Oregon Pacific surveyors who are now engaged in surveying the proposed route of that road to this city have been running a preliminary line from Philomath direct to Albany, leaving Corvallis about two miles to the south, connected only by a switch, whereat the citizens of Corvallis are considerably wrought up and the report has reached this city that they have threatened to hold an indignation meeting over the matter. Corvallis has refused to grant the road suitable right of way for their switch, and inasmuch as the proposed new line is considerably shorter the people of that place are exercised lest the road should leave them out.

THE FARMINGTON BRANCH.

Hillsboro Gazette: Engineer McClellan and a number of surveyors have been engaged on the Farmington branch this week. They are very reticent as to the intentions of the company, but rumor, that seems well founded, has it, that work on the road between this city and Farmington will be commenced at an early date.

STOCK AND RANGE

Sprague *Journal*: George Popple, of Wilson creek, who has in the neighborhood of 1000 sheep in that vicinity, was in town on Monday. He reports having fed his sheep only twenty days during the past winter, and that he turned them out upon the hills to graze upon good green grass on February 12, since which time they have not been fed or sheltered. Think of this, ye frost environed people of the Eastern and Middle states!

Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*: B. L. N. Davis, the Skagit valley farmer, will leave for the East soon, to be gone about three weeks. While there he will buy a dozen head of Holstein Freisian cattle, an English shire stallion, and a couple of brood mares. A few of these animals he will have for sale on his return; the remainder he will keep in his stock-breeding and dairy business.

ADAMS COUNTY.

A Well Written Description of this Growing Section of Washington Territory.

Ritzville, the County Seat—Its Population, Present Business and Future Prospects—The Agricultural Region Round About

W. L. Newland in Adams County Record.

As I have received from the East a large number of letters within the last few days, and as seeding time is here and I have not the time to answer each individual letter, I will avail myself of the columns of the *Record* to answer the many questions.

Adams county is situated east of the Cascade mountains. The N. P. R. R. runs diagonally through the center of the county from northeast to southwest, and gives us good markets—east to Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, etc., west to Portland and San Francisco, and as soon as the main line will be open through to Puget sound, tide water giving us a better market still, also penetrating the finest timber belt in the United States, giving us cheap coal and lumber.

This county contains fifty-two townships, containing 1,198,080 acres. Population about 500. So there are large bodies of vacant land. One-half of this land belongs to the railroad. Sections 16 and 36 in each township is set apart for the support of the public schools. The railroad company sell their land to actual settlers on ten years time at 7 per cent. interest.

RITZVILLE AND ITS PEOPLE

Ritzville is the county seat, on the N. P. R. R. I understand that two years ago only a section house, depot and water tank were there; population now about 150. The town contains one newspaper, three stores, two hotels, Congregational church, one livery stable, two blacksmith shops, one harness maker, one lumber yard, one butcher shop and one saloon (closed), one school house, 28 by 40 feet, two stories high, with sixty-three scholars and two teachers. The building cost $1200, and is surmounted by a fine bell. We have two schools in the county, both public schools; the school in Ritzville was six months this session; next session we propose to have a nine months' session. We also have a good union Sunday school. Regular preaching twice a month by a talented Congregational preacher, and Methodist services in German every four weeks. Several denominations are represented here, who dwell in unity as brethren in Christ, and worship in the one church.

We will have an election in June, under the local option law, to do away with saloons in this county, which we believe we will carry. In this connection I will say that we have as orderly and quiet a class of citizens as I ever saw in any of the Eastern states.

FARM LANDS AND STOCK RANGES

Ritzville is surrounded by a very extensive agricultural and grazing country. Cow creek and Crab creek, besides a good number of springs, afford water for a large number of horses, cattle and sheep. West of town are tens of thousands of acres covered with bunch grass, and not a head of stock on it. (By the way, this bunch-grass is as rich and nutritious as Kentucky's blue grass, and standing all winter than it does not seem to injure it.) The bunch-grass does not get tall enough to make hay fast, but we make fine hay from wheat, rye and oats. This certainly is a fine stock country, where stock can graze eleven and twelve months in a year. There are fine hogs in the territory, but few in this county. I understand they are exempt from cholera here. It is believed that Ritzville will be, as it ought, the main shipping point for a number of years, for a large portion of the Big Bend country, a large amount of territory capable of supporting a heavy population. Ritzville is the nearest railroad point to that section with good natural way for roads. The point that secures this trade and holds it is bound to prosper. Our soil is rich, very deep and very productive—the soil being yellow or mulatto colored. The main crops are wheat, oats, barley and rye. Last year wheat made twenty to thirty bushels, barley thirty to forty and oats from forty to fifty bushels per acre. As our land is more cultivated to get the bunch grass roots out, and summer fallowed, we think we add 50 per cent. to these figures. I was on Eureka flat, in Walla Walla county, (a noted county for grain and fruit) last harvest, on the same kind of soil as we have, growing the same bunch grass, and on summer fallowed land we cut forty to fifty bushels of wheat per acre. Last year we raised very good corn and broomcorn, for this northern clime. Our summer nights are too cool for corn to do well. Timothy, clover and blue grass have not been tried as I am aware of, on our uplands. We do not have to irrigate as in California. Timothy and red top are grown successfully on the creek bottoms. Most vegetables do remarkably well and are much better flavored than in Missouri.

FRUITS AND FOREST

Our county is too new to say positively in regard to fruits, but the adjoining counties—Walla Walla, Columbia and Whitman—raise fine apples, pears, plums, prunes, and all the small fruits. We are planting orchards and small fruits. We are "showing our faith by our works." My raspberries and strawberries made good growth last year. We are nearly surrounded by mountains from fifty to seventy-five miles distant. These mountains are covered with a heavy growth of timber consisting of pine, red and white fir, cedar and tamarac, enough to last this territory for generations. These mountains are where our supply of lumber, fuel and fence posts come from, shipped down the railroad. Pine wood costs per cord in Ritzville $5. By going up the railroad with teams and cutting and hauling to the road you can reduce this one-half.

THE CLIMATE

Our air is pure and nearly always dry, hence our good health. I do not know of a case of sickness in this county. A doctor would soon starve to death here if he depended only on his practice. Our climate is so far ahead of that of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa that there is hardly a comparison. For instance: While the mercury is ranging from zero to 20 below the first of this month there, we have spring like weather here. We had winter from December [illegible] (it snowed all day on the 30th) till January [illegible]. Since then it has been warm continuously, the mercury ranging from 25 to 35 above all night and from [illegible] to [illegible] in the day. We are seeding wheat now, also planting some of the hardy vegetables in the garden, and the grass is beginning to grow on the prairie. We have no sudden and extreme variations in the temperature [illegible] weather is very uniform. We have had about [illegible] inches of snow. On January 17 the mercury marked 16 below, the coldest. The rest of the three weeks it was only moderately cold. Proximity to the Pacific ocean is the cause of our mild, short winters. I suppose nine-tenths of the stock here was not fed a mouthful this winter. A part of them were fed about thirty days last winter (1884). But it is in the summer that we are so far ahead of the Eastern states. In the first place we have no cyclones. Some times in the middle of the day the mercury will mount up the tube to perhaps 90, but the weather then is not oppressive and hot in the sun, while in the shade it is cool. I might say we do not have hot, sultry weather. As evening draws on it is always cool, so that we need a blanket or comfort on our bed, and we rise in the morning thoroughly refreshed. We have no rainy season east of the Cascade mountains. Have a little rain in the fall, some rain and snow in the winter, and some little rain in the spring, and it takes but a little in May or June to insure good crops. If we have rain enough to run water in the road, we consider it a good rain.

HARVEST WITHOUT RAIN

We never have rain during harvest. So we can save our crops at our leisure and to perfection. We commence harvesting about the 10th to the 15th of July, and as the wheat will stand for months after it is ripe, we can, if we so desire, take our time for cutting it. We harvest our grain with headers, costing about $1.25 per acre to put in stack. Our sod is very easy to break, and the ground easy to cultivate, the soil having a small per cent. of sand mixed through it. It stands drouth remarkably well. We raise both winter and spring wheat. A small part of the county is rocky. Adams county is out of debt, and has money in the treasury. Taxes are twelve mills on the dollar, the lowest in this territory, I am informed.

Crab creek is about fifteen miles north of Ritzville, and Cow creek ten miles east—both flowing a large volume of water the year round, and both stocked with trout. There are some springs in the county, but most of us have to dig wells from ten to 105 feet deep. An appropriation of $5000 was made by our legislature, which just adjourned, to sink an artesian well in this county.

THE BLESSINGS TO BE ENJOYED.

There is no danger whatever from Indians here. There is not a Chinaman or negro in the county, no wild animals except the harmless coyote. I have seen only one [illegible] been in the county. We have [illegible] Ducks and geese on the creeks, a [illegible] bits on the prairies. Have no rain [illegible] We have no flies to torment stock, [illegible] few house flies. We have no [illegible] inches when the frost came out of the [illegible] It is dry now, except for the making of [illegible] snow that fell this morning, which [illegible]—day before noon. We live in box [illegible] plastered. A large number of settlers [illegible] cooking stoves for warming their [illegible] yet all keep comfortable. On account [illegible] short, mild winters we do not use [illegible] We have no coal or building stone. [illegible] herd law against sheep and hogs, [illegible] horses and cattle; hence two [illegible] wire with posts thirty feet apart [illegible]

This county is too new to afford [illegible] labor, but the old settled counties [illegible] supply of work at good wages, [illegible] per month for hands.

Good work horses can be bought [illegible] pair. Cows with young calf about [illegible] potatoes, 1 cent per lb.; extra [illegible] lbs to the $1, green coffee, [illegible] per bbl., bacon, 12c, beef 6 [illegible] about 10 per cent higher than in the [illegible] lumber is worth in Ritzville, [illegible] dressed $20 to 30, cedar shingles [illegible] cedar fence posts, 10 cents each. [illegible] stove, complete, $32, fourteen-inch [illegible] plough, $20, Concord tug harness, [illegible] chain harness, $18; 3¼ broad track, [illegible] brake, standard make wagons, $125.

UNOCCUPIED LAND.

About the nearest vacant government [illegible] Ritzville is five to six miles (as [illegible] derstand the railroad company [illegible] numbered sections, and sell on ten years [illegible] cent interest; price, $2 to $4 per acre. [illegible] six miles out in any direction [illegible] pretty land as you wish. North and [illegible] town the land is only gently rolling.

Down the railroad twelve miles [illegible] ville is a station called Paha. The land [illegible] cant on both sides of the road [illegible] station. The land there is more [illegible] around Ritzville, but is splendid [illegible] would be a splendid place to establish [illegible] tian colony and build a church. The [illegible] ment gives 160 acres homestead, to [illegible] after living on it five years; gives [illegible] under the timber culture law [illegible] acres of timber, pre-emptions of [illegible] pay $2.50 an acre at the time of [illegible] and, as stated above, most all the railroad [illegible] is unsold, price $2 to $4 an acre, [illegible] time.

I have been in this territory [illegible] came from Saline county, Missouri.

THE DRAWBACKS.

Now for the drawbacks: [illegible] churches and schools, and, I [illegible] want of society, because there [illegible] us here; these will be overcome in [illegible] a very few years. You must also [illegible]—those of you who are poor in [illegible] cannot go to any new country and [illegible] making money the first year off your [illegible] it takes money to live on till [illegible] ployment or raise something.

You ask me "How much is the [illegible] ought to start with?" That I cannot [illegible] have given you the cost of your [illegible] here, the price of stock, provisions, [illegible] and you will have to figure that [illegible] selves.

Water, rather the lack of it, is [illegible] drawback. It takes time, money [illegible] dig a well. Our rainfall in the [illegible] always sufficient to give us good crops [illegible] takes but *very little* rain in the [illegible] our crops. The ground gets very dry [illegible] the summer. We have good [illegible] cellent crops this year, as the ground [illegible] to the depth of two feet or more.

COME AND SEE FOR YOUR

In conclusion I will say that any [illegible] financially able ought to come and [illegible] self. I am thoroughly satisfied here. [illegible] an emigrant ticket, costing from St. [illegible] ha or Kansas City to this place, $32. Freight on household goods, [illegible] each full ticket is entitled to 150 lbs [illegible] checked through free, half tickets [illegible] are allowed on an emigrant car all [illegible] you may wish to carry, free, also [illegible] cooked provisions to last you through [illegible] be free on the cars.

In regard to the best route to [illegible] St Paul, via N. P. R. R., from Kansas [illegible] Omaha, via Union Pacific and [illegible] line, or to St Paul and then by the [illegible] Pacific.

Now dear friends, you have all [illegible] tions and sincerely desire the facts [illegible] I have endeavored conscientiously [illegible] the land before your eyes. Come and [illegible] see it.

AN ANSWER TO MR. [illegible]

PORTLAND, [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Ex Professor Roby seems to [illegible] very hard by the article that appeared [illegible] columns on the 27th ult signed "P.S." [illegible] ing under the severe but truthful [illegible] his meddlesome interference in [illegible] and his offensive partisanship [illegible] erally howls with rage, and [illegible] pompous and characteristic [illegible] pletely annihilate (as he supposes) [illegible] critic" with nearly half a column [illegible] gate. He also discourses [illegible] dishonest methods—and [illegible] man is better versed in them. [illegible] "P.S." seems to have particularly [illegible] lofty scorn. Probably he would [illegible] to see an article signed "A Parent," [illegible] the signature a certain party [illegible] the 7th of last March, to "A [illegible] published in two of the daily papers [illegible] Mr. D. P. Thompson, who was then a [illegible] for school director.

Since "cowardly attacks" and "[illegible] ests" are under discussion, I will [illegible] benefit of the party aforesaid, [illegible] Roby's own language, regarding the [illegible] the case of "A Parent." "It is [illegible] worth while to notice the [illegible] cowardly to sign their [illegible] usually prefers having such [illegible] it at their names, if given to the [illegible] be complete answers to anything [illegible] say. Their methods are as [illegible] are dishonest." What a pity [illegible] did not give these virtuous [illegible] world just one year sooner. [illegible] have prevented the "parent" [illegible] slandering Mr. D. P. Thompson [illegible] misrepresenting his position [illegible] women teachers. In other words [illegible] learn about it, they might have [illegible] tain from cowardly attacking [illegible] Mr Thompson in an attempt [illegible] election of a man whom he affected [illegible] They might also have prevented the [illegible] using the columns of a certain [illegible] to further scheme [illegible] "peculiar interest." They [illegible] have left "A Parent" from [illegible] good partisan's position [illegible] which one of the teachers in [illegible] to say modesty [illegible] out of his province [illegible] place of the board, a position, in fact, [illegible] would not have dared, at that time, [illegible] over his own signature."

I regret that this "patrician" [illegible] not give us his learned views upon [illegible] approved method which prof[illegible] seeking office, have of loaning [illegible] to further their "peculiar [illegible] under the cloak of *other* [illegible] This new fashioned method [illegible] come under the observation of [illegible]

There is another point in Mr. [illegible] that I wish to notice, viz: his [illegible] "purity of ideas." This is [illegible] him, when everything he has [illegible] from his red-hot editorials in the [illegible] down to his cowardly attacks on [illegible] and from his "civil service" [illegible] ous assaults on people [illegible] who did not coincide [illegible] known narrow views in [illegible] are readily recognizable [illegible] ness of ideas, and poverty of [illegible] who have paid enough attention [illegible] ters to keep track of the [illegible] has continuously rolled [illegible]

In conclusion I will say [illegible] trician" (?), this doughty [illegible] haughty champion of fair [illegible] and political warfare, this [illegible] disseminator of virtuous [illegible] apply the knife to the cancer of [illegible] selfishness that continually [illegible] acts ere he preaches too [illegible] cratic conduct. And since he [illegible] fondness for inelegant [illegible] as he desires, "PUSILLANI[illegible]

P. S.—I forgot to state that I [illegible] mend Mr. Roby, if he desires [illegible] piration of his term of office [illegible] peculiarly fitted, to go [illegible] gradually get men elected [illegible] who will be willing to create [illegible] blackguardism and billingsgate [illegible] will appoint him. He wo[illegible]

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE [illegible] ing power over all Flesh [illegible]

EMIGRANT passengers [illegible] trains over the Chicago [illegible] way. W. H. MARSHALL, [illegible] Front, for cut rates.

THE WALLOWA COUN

A Section of Oregon that
Attention

A Correspondent of The Oregonian Pr
Account of its Resources.

JOSEPH, Or., Feb. 2
According to the assessor's returns for
1885, Union county has a population
This is probably below the actual
From the data in the writer's possess
population of that portion of Union
known as the "Wallowa country" may
mated at [illegible], with the understanding
number will more probably reach [illegible]
below the estimate.
Not many months since the Oreg
board of immigration issued a pamph
tled "Oregon as it is." In this pampl
what purported to be a description o
county but in the face of the fact that t
Iowa country next to the Willamette
forms one of the largest distinct section
state and has great inducements to off
gration it was not mentioned in this pa
However the inhabitants of the cou
long used to misrepresentation and [illegible]
[illegible] do not complain when sections o
importance receive due attention, and th
valleys are regarded as unworthy of not
In order to [illegible]
abroad [illegible] What is here written is
as a medium [illegible] several months in th
from a residence [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] The statements will [illegible]
enthusiasm [illegible]
benefit hereof [illegible] will be plain facts
[illegible] through the glasses of an
observer

[illegible]

The traveler leaving Grand Ronde
takes a northeasterly direction passing
the beautiful Indian valley and [illegible]
a total distance of perhaps fifteen m
finds himself on the hills overlooking th
Iowa river. Descending a hill someth
than two miles in length, he arrives
bridge, where until recently a reasonab
was collected for passing over the road
this point the course of travel is nearly
The road through the Wallowa canyon
tance of nine miles, is generally desc
very rough. Although the beautiful riv
the towering mountain present scenes st
ly attractive they are not sufficiently at
make the careworn and weary traveler
a rocky road. Emerging from the cany
suddenly comes into the

LOWER VALLEY.

This, the smallest of the three Wallow
leys is from one to three miles in wid
about six miles in length. It contains
lent hay farms, good grazing land, a
abundant supply of water and timber
"divide" separates the Lower from the

MIDDLE VALLEY.

In extent the Middle valley is consid
larger than the Lower valley. From my
edge of the country I would judge it to h
average width of at least four miles
length of probably twelve miles. Near th
ter of this valley is situated Lostine, a vill
about seventy five people. This, I bel
the most thickly settled portion of the
Iowa country, and contains a large num
well improved farms. A few miles e
Lostine is a range of hills, which separ
Middle from the

UPPER VALLEY.

Looking down from the dividing hill upo
valley there appears to the eye a magn
level tract of land fully fifteen miles lon
six miles wide, with timber in abundanc
at least three streams of water winding
way here and there until lost in comme
the Wallowa river. In this valley are si
two towns—Alder and Joseph. The fo
a small village about ten miles
Lostine, and contains probably fifty
ple. Joseph, although the younges
in the valleys, bears the honors of bein
metropolis. At present it contains
150 people has nearly all kinds of genera
ness represented and is growing rapidl
the southern extremity of the upper
about one mile south of Joseph is si
the famous

WALLOWA LAKE,

Which undoubtedly is one of the finest
of water in Oregon. Four and one half
in length, from one-half of a mile to a
width, the waters of unusual clearnes
sides bordered with timbered mountain
hills, all combine to present a view of fa
than ordinary beauty. The Wallowa river
above and below the lake contains th
varieties of trout, and at proper season
disciple of Walton may find unusual enc
ment to whip its waters with line a
As evidence of the fact I have severa
known fishermen to fill a medium size
with two hours' work. The fishing in th
they say, is not so good as it was in years
although at times large quantities of lake
and salmon trout are caught by "trolling"
boat fishing. For the past two seasons th
of red fish, peculiar to the Wallowa rive
lake has been extremely limited. Wheth
species has become nearly destroyed, or w
they are stopped somewhere along the riv
traps and other obstructions is an open
tion. Were the fish as plentiful every su
as they were four years ago they would p
source of considerable revenue to the fishe
of the lake.
The southern boundary of these v
I have so briefly described is a
of mountains, the lower portions of whic
covered with an almost inexhaustible sup
timber. These mountains, with their s
capped peaks, form a portion of the very
tive scenery of the country. To the nort
east the valleys terminate in hills, which
ually grow higher and higher until the tim
foot hills of the Blue mountains are reache
the north, and the "breaks" of Snake riv
pear on the east.
From this description the reader will pe
that the Wallowa valleys and the Wa
country are of vastly different significa
The former embraces a series of three v
extending nearly forty miles, and whose
land will not exceed eight miles in width i
place. The Wallowa country embraces
tion including these valleys, a range of m
tains, and a vast area of hill land on th
and north. It includes a number of so
valleys, watered by Sheep, Swamp, T
Whisky, Crow and other creeks, takes in
Lost Prairie and Paradise countries away o
north, and the Imnaha, the Italy of the cou
on the east.

THE CLIMATE.

To a person from some of the Eastern s
the climate of this country would be regard
very mild. So far as I can learn the w
are not more severe and a very little longer
those of the bunch grass country of Ea
Oregon and Washington. The present w
has been an exceptional one. The gro
depth of snow has not exceeded ten inches
then it only remained upon the ground
week or two. Generally speaking the wi
may be estimated from four to eight wee
length, that is to say stock has to be fed
about that time. The snow seldom falls
depth of more than twelve or fifteen inc
and it is never excessively cold for any leng
time. During the present winter the the
meter has not registered below zero a
dozen days. The summers are extremely p
ant, and the heat is never so great as to ser
ly interfere with the comfort of the people

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS

Until within the past three or four year
Wallowa was regarded as a country fit on
a stock range. It had always been claime
the "early days" that even the hardy cer
could not be grown on account of the late f
and the short season. In the spring of
several farmers sowed grain as an experim
having been encouraged by the promise
flouring mill at the town of Joseph. As
sult about 10,000 bushels of good milling w
were harvested that year and this led t
greater sowing the following season. N
Wallowa produces not only more than en
wheat to supply the local demand, but thous
of bushels of oats, barley and rye. The fac
it can be made a grain growing country is
satisfactorily demonstrated and this is pla
no insignificant part in the development
country.
The soil generally is good. Along the
hill slopes between the mountains and the
Iowa river a large section of land on Pr
creek and the middle and lower valleys have
been cultivated with good results. The ave
yield of wheat to the acre will not fall far s
of, thirty five bushels, while the averages
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THE WALLOWA COUNTRY.

A Section of Oregon that Deserves Attention.

A Correspondent of "The Oregonian" Presents an Account of its Resources.

JOSEPH, Or., Feb 25, '86.

According to the assessor's returns for the year 1885, Union county has a population of 9588. This is probably below the actual number. From the data in the writer's possession, the population of that portion of Union county known as the "Wallowa country" may be estimated at 3200, with the understanding that the number will more probably reach 3500 than fall below the estimate.

Not many months since the Oregon state board of immigration issued a pamphlet entitled "Oregon as it Is." In this pamphlet was what purported to be a description of Union county, but in the face of the fact that the Wallowa country, next to the Willamette valley, forms one of the largest distinct sections of the state and has great inducements to offer immigration, it was not mentioned in this pamphlet. However, the inhabitants of the country, so long used to misrepresentation and no representation, do not complain when sections of far less importance receive due attention, and their fair valleys are regarded as unworthy of notice.

In order to represent the country fairly abroad, the writer has chosen THE OREGONIAN as a medium. What is here written is gleaned from a residence of several months in the country and from interviews with responsible persons. The statements will not be "colored with enthusiasm" or made with any idea of personal benefit therefrom, but will be plain facts as perceived through the "glasses" of an impartial observer.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The traveler, leaving Grand Ronde valley, takes a northeasterly direction, passing through the beautiful Indian valley and "Cricket Flat," a total distance of perhaps fifteen miles, and finds himself on the bluffs o'erlooking the Wallowa river. Descending a hill something less than two miles in length, he arrives at "the bridge," where until recently a reasonable toll was collected for passing over the road. From this point the course of travel is nearly due east. The road through the Wallowa canyon, a distance of nine miles, is generally described as very rough. Although the beautiful river and the towering mountain present scenes strikingly attractive, they are not sufficiently artistic to make the careworn and weary traveler forget a rocky road. Emerging from the canyon, one suddenly comes into the

LOWER VALLEY.

This, the smallest of the three Wallowa valleys, is from one to three miles in width and about six miles in length. It contains excellent hay farms, good grazing land, and an abundant supply of water and timber. A low "divide" separates the Lower from the

MIDDLE VALLEY.

In extent the Middle valley is considerably larger than the Lower valley. From my knowledge of the country I would judge it to have an average width of at least four miles and a length of probably twelve miles. Near the center of this valley is situated Lostine, a village of about seventy-five people. This, I believe, is the most thickly settled portion of the Wallowa country, and contains a large number of well-improved farms. A few miles east of Lostine is a range of hills, which separate the Middle from the

UPPER VALLEY.

Looking down from the dividing hill upon this valley there appears to the eye a magnificent level tract of land fully fifteen miles long and six miles wide, with timber in abundance, and at least three streams of water winding their way here and there until lost in common with the Wallowa river. In this valley are situated two towns—Alder and Joseph. The former is a small village about ten miles from Lostine, and contains probably fifty people. Joseph, although the youngest town in the valleys, bears the honors of being the "metropolis." At present it contains about 150 people, has nearly all kinds of general business represented, and is growing rapidly. At the southern extremity of the upper valley, about one mile south of Joseph, is situated the famous

WALLOWA LAKE,

which undoubtedly is one of the finest bodies of water in Oregon. Four and one half miles in length, from one-half of a mile to a mile in width, the waters of unusual clearness, the sides bordered with timbered mountains and hills, all combine to present a view of far more than ordinary beauty. The Wallowa river, both above and below the lake, contains the usual varieties of trout, and at proper seasons the disciple of Walton may find unusual encouragement to "whip" its waters with line and fly. As evidence of the fact, I have several times known fishermen to fill a medium sized creel with two hours' work. The fishing in the lake, they say, is not so good as it was in years past, although at times large quantities of lake, silver and salmon trout are caught by "trolling" and boat fishing. For the past two seasons the run of red-fish, peculiar to the Wallowa river and lake, has been extremely limited. Whether the species has become nearly destroyed, or whether they are stopped somewhere along the rivers by traps and other obstructions, is an open question. Were the fish as plentiful every summer as they were four years ago, they would prove a source of considerable revenue to the fishermen of the lake.

The southern boundary of these valleys I have so briefly described is a range of mountains, the lower portions of which are covered with an almost inexhaustible supply of timber. These mountains, with their snow capped peaks, form a portion of the very attractive scenery of the country. To the north and east the valleys terminate in hills, which gradually grow higher and higher until the timbered foot hills of the Blue mountains are reached on the north, and the "breaks" of Snake river appear on the east.

From this description the reader will perceive that the "Wallowa valleys" and the "Wallowa country" are of vastly different significance. The former embraces a series of three valleys, extending nearly forty miles, and whose level land will not exceed eight miles in width at any place. The Wallowa country embraces a section including these valleys, a range of mountains, and a vast area of hill land on the east and north. It includes a number of smaller valleys, watered by Sheep, Swamp, Trout, Whisky, Crow and other creeks, takes in the Lost Prairie and Paradise countries away on the north, and the Imnaha, the Italy of the country, on the east.

THE CLIMATE.

To a person from some of the Eastern states the climate of this country would be regarded as very mild. So far as I can learn, the winters are not more severe and a very little longer than those of the "bunch grass country" of Eastern Oregon and Washington. The present winter has been an exceptional one. The greatest depth of snow has not exceeded ten inches, and then it only remained upon the ground for a week or two. Generally speaking, the winters may be estimated from four to eight weeks in length, that is to say, stock has to be fed for about that time. The snow seldom falls to a depth of more than twelve or fifteen inches, and it is never excessively cold for any length of time. During the present winter the thermometer has not registered below zero a half dozen days. The summers are extremely pleasant, and the heat is never so great as to seriously interfere with the comfort of the people.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

Until within the past three or four years the Wallowa was regarded as a country fit only for a stock range. It had always been claimed in the "early days" that even the hardy cereals could not be grown on account of the late frosts and the short season. In the spring of 1883 several farmers sowed grain as an experiment, having been encouraged by the promise of a flouring mill at the town of Joseph. As a result about 10,000 bushels of good milling wheat were harvested that year, and this led to a greater sowing the following season. Now the Wallowa produces not only more than enough wheat to supply the local demand, but thousands of bushels of oats, barley and rye. The fact that it can be made a grain growing country is now satisfactorily demonstrated, and this is playing no insignificant part in the development of the country.

The soil generally is good. Along the foot hill slopes between the mountains and the Wallowa river, a large section of land on Prairie creek and the middle and lower valleys have all been cultivated with good results. The average yield of wheat to the acre will not fall far short of thirty-five bushels, while the averages of [illegible] grains are immense. Timothy is a never failing crop along the river bottoms. The soil of the hills is dark, and apparently rich. The thousands of acres of hill land will a few years hence be the grain-producing section of the Wallowa country. At present only the valley lands are cultivated, and the excellent range, furnished by the unsettled hills, is fully utilized by the stock men. Cattle and horses frequently "winter upon the range," and the losses are comparatively light. But here, as elsewhere in the Northwest, the provident stock man prepares an abundant supply of feed, for he knows not at what time a hard winter cometh.

It has already been demonstrated that the more hardy vegetables and fruits will grow abundantly in the Wallowa. The tender fruits, vegetables, and the melons will have to come from the warmer clime of the Imnaha, fully thirty miles to the eastward.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO IMMIGRATION.

I think it can safely be said that the Wallowa country offers one of the greatest bodies of desirable government land there is in Oregon or Washington to-day. Naturally, the well-watered, most desirable land is already taken, but there yet remains thousands of acres of good hill land that will produce well and make good farms or "stock ranches," and where water may be obtained by digging.

The country may be called exceedingly "healthy." For pulmonary complaints the climate cannot be excelled. There is no malaria, ague, seldom any kind of fever, and very little rheumatism.

MINERAL AND MARBLE.

During the past summer mineral discoveries were made in the Wallowa mountains that will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the country. Nearly all the prospecting, however, was done by persons residing in the valley, and who were inexperienced in mining. But the results were good, nevertheless. Several claims of the many recorded indicate from assays and practical tests made that they will pay working, and further developments will be made as soon as the season opens. A majority of the claims already located are within eight miles of Joseph, which will be the natural supply point. The ore that has been tested is richer in silver than in other metals, though it is not improbable that a thorough investigation will disclose many gold bearing ledges in the district. Candidly speaking, the extent of the mineral resources is not fully known, as the prospecting thus far has not been extensive or thorough. Enough is known, however, to say without fear of contradiction that the Wallowa mountains constitute a rich mineral district, and that some good paying silver mines are already discovered. The highest assay yet received is $1000 in silver, from the Alpine, Stanislawsky & King, owners. One of Beal & Martin's mines, the Royal Purple, has assayed from $50 to $90, growing richer as they descended from the surface of the ledge. Legore Bros. have a ledge south of Joseph that has assayed $300 to the ton. A shipment of 500 pounds of Silver Aerie ore, one of the largest ledges yet discovered, gave returns sufficient to insure that it would pay working if reduction works were erected in the valley. Such an event is not improbable the coming season. One of the most favorable circumstances toward the development of the Wallowa mines is the fact that the necessities of life can be obtained at reasonable figures. Flour and bacon, the "miner's friends," are as cheap here as elsewhere. Building material is sold at very low prices. There will be no such thing known as "mining prices" in this locality, although the country expects something of a "boom" during the coming summer. As the various discoveries are developed, and new ones made, the results will be furnished THE OREGONIAN.

In the opinion of the writer the marble discoveries of the past season are as important, and will be of as much permanent value to the country, as the quartz ledges. There are two "locations" of marble in the upper valley, both just at the edge of the mountains. The Parian Marble company controls the Prairie Creek ledge, which is about seven miles southeast of Joseph. Of this company Dr. J. N. Galley is president, and S. A. Heckethorn, secretary. The ledge is extensive and yields several different grades of marble. The other location is about three miles southwest of Joseph, on Hurricane creek, and is controlled by R. F. Beale, F. D. McCully, E. J. Forsythe, George Hamilton, D. McCully, George D. White, of Portland, and others. This deposit is much more extensive than the one first mentioned and Mr. Beale, who is a practical marble man, claims that the grade is equal to that of any marble in the United States. The specimens exhibited from both ledges indicate that they are valuable, and that they are all their owners claim for them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It should be remembered that ten years ago the Wallowa country was in the hands of the Indians, who esteemed it as only an excellent locality for grazing their herds of ponies and preparing their winter supply of game and fish; that it was first settled by stock men, who quite naturally discouraged immigration; that the few settlers in the country in 1877 were nearly all driven out by the Indian troubles of that time and the settlement of the country consequently retarded. But the majority of the people have come into the country during the past four years; that the Wallowa is in an isolated portion of Union county, and consequently has not received the attention and expenditures that it deserved; that, with the exception of articles in the local paper, the Wallowa *Chieftain*, little has been done to call the attention of the outside world to the country; that in the face of all difficulties, development has progressed slowly and surely until the population is sufficient to warrant an incipient agitation in favor of a new county. The next legislature will probably be notified of the agitation, and the new county idea may figure to some extent in the coming county election.

It is not improbable that the Wallowa country with its many natural resources, its stock raising, mineral deposits, healthful climate, its possibilities in manufactures, agriculture and "marble quarries," will one day add not a little to the wealth of Oregon. Strange possibilities have developed into facts during the past few years, and it is not improbable that the coming years will show that the Wallowa possesses further possibilities not yet suspected. M.

FROM THE FARMERS' STANDPOINT.

February 25, 1886.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

We farmers are reading with great interest what you have to say on the labor question. If you had taken up that subject two years ago and aired it as well as you are doing now, and done more justice to the farmers, we would have felt more kindly toward you, as the labor question is at the bottom of the biggest part of the poor farming done in Oregon.

And now one word about the Chinese from our standpoint as farmers. We have hired them, not because they have worked cheap, for they never have, but because they have been able to understand the binding force of a contract. I honestly believe that there are not fifty men in all Oregon who are in the habit of hiring out to farmers that care a puff of smoke for a contract.

I have heard them boast many times that they were not responsible in any way, that they could not be sued for a broken contract, as they have no property to be attached, at the same time were able to sue the farmer, because he had property; and that they were free to go and come as they pleased. They are also cute enough to keep their wages pretty well collected up—so the farmer has nothing to fall back on. There has been no trouble of this kind with the Chinese.

But if they go, as I suppose they will, the hired man need not look for an increase of wages. The farmers are not able to pay more with the present prices in all lines of produce. They will do without help until there is a better class of laboring men to be employed.

As it is, I can assure you that there is not one man in Portland that has hung round all winter without work, but might have had it if he had tramped out into the country and asked for it and been willing to work for light wages. Surely if a man has any manhood about him, it is better to work for his board and money enough to keep him in plain, decent clothes than ask for charity. The pioneer farmers of Oregon whom you have criticised so much for the last two years, never asked for charity. They went barefooted themselves, and their children, until such time as they were able to scrape up the means to clothe themselves in comfort, and if they had no flour, which was often the case, they ate potatoes, and they did not beg the potatoes. So they have small sympathy for the present whim. They know that every man coming into the state, has just as good, and better chances than they had. The workingman has only to be honest and hard working, when there will be soon something to show for both honesty and hard work.

A PIONEER'S DAUGHTER.

HIS ONLY MEDICINE FOR 25 YEARS.

CHESTER, ORANGE CO., N. Y., April 7, 1885.
Brandreth's Pills have been my only medicine for the past twenty five years. By taking two every night for thirty nights I cured myself of a very bad attack of Rheumatism and Biliousness. Never lost a meal, and attended to my business during the time. I have also found them one of the best blood purifiers and liver regulators in the world. Will be glad to answer inquiries.
CHARLES H. WESTERVELT,
Justice of the Peace.

CHICAGO, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Office for cut rates, Ash street, corner Front. W. H. MARSHALL, General Agent.

COOS COUNTY.

Description of a Small but Rich Portion of Oregon.

Where Coos County is—Its Surface Hemmed in by Mountains—A Part of California Dropped Down in Oregon—Its Products, etc.

BY H. O. LANG.

(This article was received too late for insertion in the New Year's edition of THE OREGONIAN.)

Coos county is an isolated region of limited extent, which is comparatively little known or talked of, but which possesses resources probably beyond any region of like territorial extent in this state. Geographically it is the smallest, excepting Multnomah, of the counties into which Oregon is divided. It lies in the northwestern portion of what is popularly called Southern Oregon, and occupies the coast line for about fifty miles, lying south of the Umpqua river and north of the Rogue. Eastwardly lies Douglas county, which forms three-fourths of its inland projection, while Curry county to the southwest makes up the rest.

Coos county is a sort of bay between the projections of the mountains which hem it in. North, east and south the Coast range rears its summits just in the borders of Coos, to the height of three or four thousand feet. This range, which approaches closely to the ocean both north and south of Coos, here recedes some twenty five or thirty miles, leaving a comparatively level space between the foothills and the ocean, and this space forms the best part of the county. Coos county is irregular in outline, having a length from north to south of about fifty miles, with a breadth of perhaps thirty, and an area of about 700,000 acres. The surface is extremely broken and diversified, containing mountains of considerable altitude, valleys, numberless streams, and finally a bay of considerable extent. We may liken Coos county to a basin, surrounded by mountains on all sides but the west, which opens to the ocean.

These encircling ranges—called the Umpqua mountains upon the northeast, the Rogue River mountains southeast—are of sandstone, a rock that is easily worn away by water. The crumbling outside layers accumulating fine earth, in time becomes covered with vegetable growth and great trees take root. In time the mass gets too great to support itself on the steep mountain sides, and the heavy rains of winter produce "slides," sometimes of many acres in extent, to the peril, oftentimes, of life and property. A notable slide of this sort took place at the Halfway House, between Roseburg and Coos bay and in the heart of the Coast range. The enormous pile of detritus, brought for a distance of half a mile or more, lies beside the road and in sight of the wayfarer. Although the attrition of the sandstone rock produces great landslides, it also produces as a testimony to nature's benevolence the incomparably fertile soil of the valleys of Coos. Along the lower reaches of the Coquille, the Coos and the other streams, lie acres and acres of the richest bottom lands whose productiveness is unequaled. The soil of these tracts is alluvial, and upon examination is seen to consist of fine particles of sandstone with organic matter, the former derived from the rocks over which the steep mountain tributaries run, the latter from decaying vegetation. So mellow is the soil in spite of its unpromising origin in the sandstone ledges, that an iron ramrod may be forced down its entire length in the ground by a slight pressure. The soil, besides being inexhaustibly fertile quickly drains away the superfluous water which falls as rain and is always ready for cultivation after the land is cleared of vegetable growth. This soil is distinguished for the number, quality and quantity of the productions which it is capable of bearing.

On the lower courses of the streams, and particularly in the vicinity of Coos bay, is a large amount of swamp and overflowed lands. Much of this can be drained effectively, and extensive series of dikes have already been erected to restrain the waters of the Coos river and other streams. The land thus reclaimed is amazingly productive in all varieties of grains and root crops and particularly in domestic grasses which form the principal sustenance of the cows attached to some quite extensive dairies.

THE COQUILLE COUNTRY.

The principal river of Coos county is the Coquille, which rises in the southeastern corner and drains more than half the county. Its course is generally west, but it is so tortuous that it runs towards almost every point of the compass in places. It rises not over thirty miles from the sea, but is over eighty miles long, counting its windings. Its three principal branches are the south fork, middle fork and north fork, or, as otherwise called, the east branch. Their junction is not far from Myrtle Point, whence the stream flows to the ocean, forty six miles distant by the windings. The current is sluggish, the river deep, and usually narrow. Small steamers navigate the stream from the junction to Bandon, at the mouth, taking a day for the trip down and another for the return, and doing all things leisurely. The inhabitants of this section of the river are amphibious to a degree, and use the Coquille as other people use streets or good county roads. Where the agriculturist of inland regions rides in his spring wagon the settler, floater, we might call him, has a flat-bottomed scow boat, he propels himself and family thereon on matters of pleasure or business. There are necessarily few roads, the river serving even better than turnpikes would, and at no cost for repairs.

On the Coquille are three or four villages, Myrtle Point, Norway, Coquille City and Bandon. Coquille City is an ambitious and energetic town of several hundred people, and a newspaper, the *Herald*, which is interested in attracting immigration, and writes up the country profusely and handsomely. It has a sawmill, until lately the property of Hon. Binger Hermann, M. C. Myrtle Point has a population of 150, and is the depot of supply for a rich back country lying up the south and middle forks. It has three stores, the largest belonging wholly or partly to Mr. Hermann, who has long been the principal citizen of Southern Coos, and in fact the life of the whole section. The gentleman lived in his early manhood at Hermannsville, the seat of the colony established by his father, Dr. Hermann, who brought out some twenty families of Germans from Baltimore in 1859, and settled on the myrtle bottoms above the point, and carved out houses for themselves in that pleasant and fertile country. The old doctor is long since dead, but his sons, with the exception of the congressman, live on the upper Coquille river, the old halting place, and are acting intelligently to develop the resources of the country. That region is now settled with an honest, industrious and valuable class of inhabitants, too few indeed to occupy the whole region, but doing ably and determinedly all that they are able to do. Between farming, clearing land, lumbering and working in sawmills, at all of which occupations they are adepts, their time is divided according to the season of the year, and very few idlers are to be seen. In Myrtle Point there is not a single saloon nor has there been. Instead, the men have a musical organization which takes the place of less suitable amusements. Altogether it is a moral town, indeed.

Bandon is a small place at the mouth of the river, with pretensions as a health resort. Parkersburg, a few miles above, is a sawmill town. Randolph, near by, is a third small place, possessed of a brewery and interested in salmon catching and lumbering.

THE BAY.

Coos bay is a body of salt water of extremely irregular shape and of variable depth. It lies in the north part of the county and is very important commercially on account of the shipments of lumber and coal which are made thence. A portion of the western extremity is deep enough for large vessels to lie in safety and the remainder is navigable for small steamers, several of which ply upon it. There is a bar across the entrance which is a great detriment to navigation and to Coos county, which otherwise might well be a great emporium of commerce. Awaiting a fuller description than would be practicable here, we will take leave of the subject of Coos bay for the present.

TIMBER.

The principal resources of Coos consist in her enormous wealth of timber and her deposits of coal. No one has yet made careful estimates of the quantity of either, that exists. As to timber which we will first consider, everyone knows that the whole country is clothed with it as with a garment. It extends from near the ocean and at almost its level, to the very summit of the mountains to the east, northeast and southeast. The trees are mostly evergreens of the same species which clothe the Coast range throughout. There is little or no pine, but vast quantities of fir and cedar, with some spruce. The deciduous trees are mainly myrtle and maple, both of which grow mostly along the banks of the larger streams. The fir is of two varieties, white and red, the latter being also known as yellow fir. This is the sort which is shipped extensively to California and is there known as Oregon pine. It is an exceedingly strong, tough wood, and the trees grow sometimes to a height of over 300 feet, with a diameter of twelve in the largest specimens. This is the Douglass fir (*Abies Douglassii*). The white fir (*Abies concolor*), is smaller, reaching a height of perhaps 100 feet with a diameter of three. It makes inferior lumber. There are two varieties of cedar, of which the so-called white, or Port Orford cedar, is by far the most important, and is at present the most valuable timber tree of Oregon. Its lumber, used principally for finishing, sells in San Francisco for several times the price of fir, but the quantity remaining in the forests is quite limited. The Hon. Binger Hermann, than whom no one is better informed as to the resources of Coos county and Oregon in general, believes that the supply of white cedar still existing is only sufficient to last some half dozen years with ordinary demands. As to the red cedar, it is a tree of extraordinary diameter. Buttresses which grow about the trunk increase its girth to enormous figures. A tree of this sort standing on the banks of the north fork of the Coquille measures thirty-eight feet around six feet above the ground, as ascertained by the writer and Mr. Hermann. A tree on Daniel creek, not far away, is reported to be nearly twenty feet larger in girth. The red cedar, however, is not yet in much use for lumber, but makes excellent fencing material.

The myrtle is the loveliest tree of Coos county, and perhaps of all the temperate zone. It forms quite extensive forests on the low lands of the Coquille and Coos rivers, which lands are hence called myrtle bottoms. It grows by preference in loose, sandy soil where water is high, and attains a height of about seventy feet, of which at least fifty of the lower part is trunk, unmarred by limbs. When growing closely together these trees make up a grove of unequaled beauty. The trees all reach the same height and the tops branch out in the manner of the beautiful tropical palms. The shade is perfect, and twilight reigns among the trees. [illegible] all the trunks and but little underbrush is found below. The similarity of the trunks to each other and their graceful forms [illegible] the presentment of grand [illegible] and colonnades. The myrtle grows thickly along the Coquille, mingled with large numbers of maples, a tree similar in many respects. For a portion of its course below Myrtle Point the Coquille is fringed with the two species and in places their interlaced tops almost meet above the stream. Travel up the Coquille is through scenes of enchantment, and the sluggish reaches of the river seem like dim aisles in ancient cathedrals.

It is not for its beauty alone that the myrtle commends itself to mankind. Its wood is one of the most beautiful in existence. It is hard, fine grained, durable and handsome, and second to no wood grown in temperate climes in the qualities necessary to ornamental woods. In California it is known as laurel, and furniture is largely made of it, and it is highly esteemed. At present, and indeed for many years past, the myrtle of Coos has been cut down and burned in order to clear the land beneath, thus destroying a vast amount of the finest hardwood timber in America. The time will probably come when these forests will be far more valuable than the crops which could be raised in their places, as has happened in the case of the walnut trees of the Mississippi states, which the farmers were energetically cutting and burning some years back, but which if preserved would now be worth more by far than the land from which they were removed. Besides the area covered by the myrtle is limited. It grows principally along the streams of Coos and Curry, and as far north as Smith river, in Douglas county. Only enough myrtle timber has been exported as yet to ascertain its value. The same is true of maple and ash which are also deemed worth preserving.

The lumbering interests are chiefly centered upon Coos bay and the Coquille river. The largest saw mill in the county is that of the Southern Oregon Improvement company, at Empire City, which will cut 100,000 feet of lumber per day. It employs 100 or more operatives, but has now shut down, the price of lumber being too low to warrant running. There are several other mills upon the bay, including Simpson Brothers' mill at North Bend, Dean's at Marshfield, etc. Upon Coquille river there are several mills. The largest being that at Parkersburg. Its capacity is 30,000 feet per day.

The total daily movement of the mills upon Coos bay may be roughly set at 200,000 feet per day, while those of the Coquille may produce one-third as much. The greater part of this is shipped to California in schooners of small tonnage, and will continue so until the works for the improvement of the bars have advanced so far as to make it possible for large and deep vessels to come to the wharves at Empire City, Parkersburg and Coquille City. Since shipment by small craft incurs a greater expense than by larger vessels, the mills of Coos will remain at a certain disadvantage as regards the carriage of their products to market. The general government could not confer a greater or more deserved benefit upon the industrious people of Coos than the immediate construction of the proposed works on the Coos bay and Coquille bars.

The total amount of land which can be classed as timber land in the neighborhood of Coos bay has been estimated at [illegible] acres, of which a great deal carries from [illegible] feet per acre. In the country tributary to the Coquille there must be as much more.

There is a certain disadvantage connected with the heavy growth of timber on all the lands of Coos in that it is very costly to clear away. To cut down and burn the myrtle trees and other timber requires an expenditure of from $75 to $100 in labor by the best estimates, and even then the job is not completed, for the stumps remain, which are very tenacious of life and cumber the ground for many years, sending forth green shoots annually. As for the other prevailing growths everybody knows the difficulty of clearing the land which is usual. To fell a tree of the sort which is common is a job of no mean proportions. In the main, the green firs burn easily when felled, which is a mitigating circumstance not to be said of the myrtle. But notwithstanding the fact that the land in Coos county when in a state of nature is covered by the highest, densest and toughest lived of trees, and with underbrush of extreme density and impenetrability, it has not kept the industrious and hard working settlers from hewing out valuable farms, making roads and putting up comfortable houses and farm buildings. Although it cost fifty or one hundred or more dollars to bring an acre under cultivation, still the products of that acre repay usually a great deal more than the outlay. Such is the productive power of the soil that from nowhere else are such enormous yields reported. A single example will suffice. Mr. Brown, of Myrtle Point, raised in 1883 from a ten acre lot of myrtle bottom, not yet cleared of stumps, fifty tons of clover, which was cut three times and was well cured before weighing.

CLIMATE.

When we come to talk about the climate there is not much to be said which does not apply as well to any portion of the Pacific sea board. The breezes and the annual temperature are highly modified by the warm waters of the ocean—the Japanese current—and a lower temperature than thirty degrees Fahrenheit is seldom or never known. In summer an exceedingly temperate climate is had, owing to the same influences. There are no statistics of rainfall at hand, but the region owing to its western exposure, may be described as tolerably damp, though not unseasonably or excessively so. The greatest rainfall occurs along the western slopes of the Coast range mountains, at an altitude of 1000 feet or so. Dora, a postoffice on the Roseburg road, is an inconceivably moist place, lying in what may be termed the pluvial belt. No observations upon the climate are more to the purpose than to say that it is exactly adapted to the necessities of dairying—a pursuit which thrives upon moisture, which produces the green grass upon which cows wax fat and give great yields of milk.

SHIPBUILDING.

Some of the lumber which is cut at Simpson's, Luse's and the Empire City mills is used in the construction of shipping. Coos bay claims to be the only place north of San Francisco and south of Puget sound where this art of shipbuilding is regularly carried on. Up to 1879 forty vessels had been built, of an aggregate capacity of 16,000 tons. Of these, twenty were built by Simpson at North Bend, among them being the ship Western Shore, of 2000 tons burden, an excellent ship, constructed wholly of red (yellow) fir, a strong and lasting wood. All these were sailing vessels excepting six very small steamers designed for traffic on the bay and its tributary streams. Several schooners have been built on the Coquille.

COAL.

For many years the coal mines of the vicinity of Coos bay have supplied a large proportion of the fuel used on the Pacific coast. The quality of the product is good, and the quantity is controlled by the demands and the circumstances attending ocean communication with the market, San Francisco. It is estimated that there are within ten miles of the navigable waters of the bay not less than 75,000 acres of coal lands, which will produce fully 400,000,000 tons of coal, mostly contained in one seam, while other workable beds above or below would add very much to the above amount. Eastward, it is known that coal strata exist, but they have not been sufficiently prospected to allow of estimates of what they contain.

HARBORS.

It is an unfortunate circumstance for the people of Coos county that bars exist across the entrances to both Coos bay and the Coquille river, preventing large vessels from passing in or out. For this reason the already considerable traffic with the outside world is carried on in small vessels, mainly schooners, which ply to and from San Francisco. Several years ago efforts began to be made to induce the United States government to improve the entrance, by which the full extent of the resources of this county could be thrown open to the world. These efforts were so far successful as to procure small appropriations from the treasury which have been expended in constructing jetties on the plan of Capt. Eads at both entrances. The work in neither case has approached completion, but enough has been done to assure its ultimate success. Already the entrances are so improved as to admit much larger vessels than formerly. The matter now depends upon the procurement of additional appropriations, which are indispensable, and will doubtless be granted, the more especially as Mr. Hermann, our representative in congress, has acquired a perfect knowledge of the subject and the wants of the county, and will certainly succeed in his endeavors to obtain recognition for the cause of the people if industry and perseverance can avail.

GOLD MINES.

In nearly every one of the mountain streams of Coos the skillful prospector is able to find a "color" of gold, but the deposits of auriferous sand there are few and not extensive. There is, however, a source of the precious metal which is likely to become more important in future than the very richest stream-placers have ever been. The beach sand gold mines of Randolph have been known for over thirty years, and have produced immense riches, but not a tithe of the gold-bearing sands have ever been worked. Along the creeks of northern California and southern Oregon, reaching from the mouth of the Klamath to that of the Umpqua, a certain description of beach sand, principally composed of the magnetic oxide of iron, mingled with small water worn particles of titaniferous iron and several considerable ingredients in small quantities, but carries, besides these ingredients, a considerable proportion of the fines, particles of gold. The precious metal is in such excessively minute particles that its separation from the sand by washing is very difficult by reason of the water carrying it away. This sand is said to go as high as $30 per ton, fire assay, whence a great many people have proposed processes for its suitable working, other than washing in sluices. No process as yet has met the wishes of those who own the various beach diggings.

It was in 1853 that the first of these black sand tracts began to be worked, and Whisky Run, just north of the mouth of the Coquille, was its location. These claims were first worked by some half-breeds, who sold, in 1858, to the McNamara brothers, who realized immensely, and in turn got as rich as the discoverers had, one of whom is said to have carried off a mule-load of gold.

It is also said that over 1000 men were gathered at Randolph in the winter of 1853-4, waiting for the spring to come, when the waves would allow them to work.

Back of the beach, and several hundred feet above it, several miles of ancient beach-beds have been found, all containing gold. These claims are particularly valuable, and are held at high prices. How much these "mines" have produced there is no means of knowing, but they have supported a large number of prospectors and miners for over a third of a century, which is evidence of considerable wealth.

DAIRYING.

If providence, out of solicitude for humanity's supply of butter and cheese, ever created a perfect dairying country—a cow paradise as it were—that country must be no other than Coos county. There are single acres—bottom lands of course, with a porous and inexhaustibly fertile soil—whose product of grass will support a milch cow the year round. If the soil was put in other crops, as beets, carrots, etc., the same acre of land would keep two cows. Speaking in general terms, such land is four times as valuable for dairying purposes as it would be in the interior of California. The humidity of the climate of Coos county keeps the grass green throughout the year and allows no failure of crops. Every plant which affords valuable sustenance for the cow grows in Coos county in profusion—red and white clover, timothy, red top, and all other domestic grasses, all the valuable root crops, as potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips and the common grains, particularly oats, grow beautifully, yield luxuriantly and never fail to mature.

The dairies of Coos—and also of Curry, which partakes of the same general characters—are uniformly successful. They make butter which they ship to San Francisco, the only good market on the Pacific coast, and sell for cash. They raise a proportionate number of hogs, which bring a remunerative price. Within their reach are several sawmills, shipyards and coal mines, which employ a large number of men who require to be fed, whereby a good local market is assured for a considerable proportion of the dairy products and pork. Freights to [illegible] being cheap, the dairymen can afford to pack their butter and ship it to San Francisco in competition with the dairies of that state. Conditions are equally as favorable in Coos county as in California to success in butter and cheese making, and as regards climate and the grasses, much more favorable. There is no portion of California, or of the whole Pacific coast where the succulent clovers and other cattle foods can be raised so profitably as in Coos. All the root crops such as turnips, beets and carrots, which in the old countries of Europe are mainly depended on for the nourishment of cattle, are very successful and certain crops in Coos, and when the art of cattle raising is sufficiently advanced so that the American farmers may profit by the experience of older communities, the region now under discussion ought naturally to occupy the very highest rank in this department.

FISH.

Salmon swarm in the streams of Coos. Thousands pass up the Coquille and other rivers in spawning time, and being uncommonly well-flavored fish, several companies or associations of individuals occupy themselves in catching and curing them for the markets. There is a cannery on the Coquille near its mouth, the property of Messrs. Getchell, Hume & Co., constituting the Coquille Packing company. The institution is modeled after the Columbia river canneries, and employs a hundred men in the season. The catch of salmon in this river in 1883 numbered 120,000 fish, and the industry is capable of an indefinite expansion in the future.

As to the other sorts of fish, the ordinary salt water species are found in the sea and in Coos bay, while the rapid streams which flow down from the mountains are well stocked with brook trout. No finer trout fishing exists than is afforded by the various affluents of the Coquille and Coos rivers. The north fork of the former stream, flowing through Brewster canyon, is a favorite resort for fishermen from Douglas county, and has furnished many baskets of these game fish.

WILD GAME.

The mountainous part of Coos is well filled with game of several sorts. Black bear are found in nearly every part. Elk, once numerous but now scarce, are still found in the most retired localities on the borders of Coos and Curry. Deer are plentiful. Grouse and pheasants are common. Fur bearing animals, such as beaver, otter, sea otter, fur seal, etc., are still found in small numbers. Ducks and geese settle on the marshes in great numbers and furnish excellent shooting for the small number of sportsmen who have been "educated up" to wing shooting. There is no better country in existence for the nature-loving sportsman to spend a vacation in than Coos county.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

As before said, and as will be better understood from the description of its location, Coos county is a remarkably isolated section, hemmed in on the land side with rugged mountains. By three, or at most four, routes of land travel, the inhabitant of that locality can make his way to the outer world. The most noted of these roads leads to Roseburg on the Oregon & California railway, and sixty five miles from Coos bay. Stages traverse the road daily, conveying passengers at cheap rates through a remarkably wild but very interesting country. The second road leads northward along the ocean beach from the north of Coos bay to Gardiner, at the mouth of the Umpqua, whence the traveler may go by steam to Scottsburg, and hence by stage to Elkton and Drain, the latter a railway station at the foot of the Calapooia mountains. Another branch road leads southward from Bandon to Port Orford, in Curry county, but is little traveled. A trail along the middle fork of the Coquille and through Camas valley connects southeastern Coos with southwestern Douglas. These four roads are so difficult and rough as to forbid the transfer of heavy freight except at ruinous rates, and, as a natural consequence, the products of the entire county go by sea to California, either in schooners or in steamers, which run regularly from the bay, carrying freight at cheap rates.

A PROPOSED RAILWAY.

It is now about fifteen years since a railway was projected to connect Coos county with the outside (or rather inside) world, but as yet no more effective move has been made than the survey of a route to Roseburg. By great good fortune, such a route, of an easy and practicable character is found. It follows the middle fork of the Coquille to Camas valley, taking as other intermediate points between the bay and Roseburg, Coquille City, Norway, Enchanted Prairie and Ten-Mile. The route is about seventy miles long and its highest point is about 1700 feet above sea-level. At present the matter is supposed to be in the hands of the Southern Oregon Improvement company, the owners of the large saw mill at Empire City, but they are not now making any moves in railway building. It is only a matter of time when rail communication between Coos and the interior will be an assured fact.

INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRANTS.

By perusing the foregoing it will become clear that Coos county is extremely unlike the great interior of Oregon. In no common sense of the word is it an agricultural region. The area is too narrow to allow farming to be carried on upon a large scale, and land is already too valuable for grain raising in competition with the Willamette valley, Walla Walla and California. Such products as wheat and oats are now raised, to be sure, but only where the importation of these grains would prove difficult and expensive. It is by means of dairying and diversified farming that the land owners of Coos county are destined to flourish. It might be supposed that the isolation of the region from the remainder of Oregon would prove injurious to the people, particularly the farmers, but this is not by any means the case. As far as the observation of the writer goes that county has been, for three years at least, one of the most prosperous in Oregon. And because this prosperity is based upon established industries, it evidently must continue.

At the base of the activities of Coos county are the twin industries of lumbering and coal mining, the latter of which is permanent, the other destined to be of so long continuance, that people need not trouble themselves about the exhaustion of the forests which have sustained for thirty years a large annual output of their staple timber. The comparatively small agricultural interests are kept up directly and indirectly by the demands of the coal miners and lumbermen, who create a good market at remunerative rates for farm products. Several minor industries, independent of these, have lately sprung up—such as salmon canning and curing, shipbuilding, furniture making, etc., and from indications it appears Coos county is destined to take a high rank in manufactures. In passing, we may remark that water power is abundant.

The immigrant will find the people of Coos (who number about 6000) very hospitable and intelligent. They are well provided with public schools and there are one or more private academies of good repute. The tone of society is quite as high as in the remainder of Oregon. The people are connected with California by commercial ties and a large proportion of the citizens are natives of the far eastern states, whence they brought their ideas of popular education and refinement. Whoever casts his lot with them will find them socially and industrially all that could be wished.

In conclusion. Whoever examines it will find Coos county a small but very rich spot, rather difficult to get to and away from, somewhat swampy in spots, but healthy everywhere, and without malaria to speak of. The cleared land is held at high figures and is worth the money, the timber land is hard to clear, but if it is convenient to water upon which logs may be floated to a mill the sawlogs will probably net enough at $5 per thousand feet, board measure, to pay for clearing the land. If the newcomer is intent upon raising grain he will be doomed to failure, it costs more than it comes to. But if he is a dairyman he can get rich provided he is a good manager. Common laborers have been well paid, but the supply just now is said to be greater than the demand. Some money is to be made in taking up timber land and holding it until the trees can be sold to mill men. Government land worth having is not yet exhausted, and a great many claims of large prospective value are not yet filed upon, and as Coos county lies on the main lines of travel, there is more opportunity of finding suitable unoccupied land than otherwise there would be.

Lest this brief account of Coos county be so rose-colored as to mislead the intending immigrant, to his disappointment, he is asked to attend to this fact. Although he will find the region all that it has been pictured, he will also find, if he attempt to hew out a farm among the monster firs and tough myrtles, enough hard work to counterbalance the benefits, and more than enough to discourage most men.

THE YACHATS RIVER.

A Fertile Section of Benton County Just Opening Up—Eleven Pioneer Families.

YACHATS, Feb. 23.

We have a small settlement here on the Yachats, ten miles south of Alsea bay, consisting of eleven families. Thinking that a short description of this country in your paper might induce some who are looking for homes to come here and settle, I will describe the country—as I see it. For a distance of about four miles up the stream from the ocean, the course of the Yachats is nearly due east and west, and for that distance the land is covered with green spruce timber and an undergrowth of brush. The "bottoms" here are from 100 yards to one-half mile wide, with rich sandy soil. Above, the country is open, that is, it has all been burned out. There is some dead timber left standing and some logs on the ground not all burned up yet. A portion of the hill land has now a good growth of young fir and alder. The "bottoms" here are covered with vine maple, salmon berries and crabapple with occasional openings of from ten to twenty acres. The hills on either side are comparatively low, and open on top—bench-land with very good soil. There is plenty of timber for building and fencing, and plenty of the best running water. There are no sloughs or marshes to make it unhealthy here. The Yachats is a short stream, and about five miles up from the mouth it forks and branches out, the small streams coming in from all directions. All these small streams have more or less rich bottom land along them, some of them covered with good wild grass. There is an extensive range here for cattle, of the best mountain range. Cattle thrive here all the year with no feed in winter aside from what they get on the range.

I have one cow that has milked since August, and made a fair yield of butter, with one small feed of roots daily, besides what she got on the range. The land is not all surveyed in here yet. There was one township surveyed three years ago on the north side of the main river, and up the north fork. We have a school district organized, and had three months' school last summer and will have the same this year. We have no wagon road yet, but have a good pack trail. There can be a good wagon road made down the river to the beach with but little work, except to clear the brush and logs out of the way, which we have got done nearly half-way down. We can also make a good road direct from the forks to Alsea bay, with a reasonable amount of work, the distance being about twelve miles. This road will open up for settlement a good deal of good land and bring us much nearer the bay, which is our market or shipping point. There is at present one general merchandise store, postoffice, sawmill, and several dwellings on the south side of the bay, also one store, hotel, postoffice, cooper shop, salmon fishery and residences on the north side. There is strong probability that there will be a small "coaster" built here this spring to do the freighting for Alsea bay and other points along the coast.

There are eleven families in here now, and room for at least twenty more to get good places. Those who are here now have only been from one to three years here, and having but little means have made but little progress in the way of improvements. As yet there has been but little grain raised but enough to establish the fact that it will grow and fill well. Fall-sown wheat is looking splendid now. All kinds of tame grass, such as timothy, clover, orchard grass and velvet grass growing very rank. Garden vegetables and roots, such as carrots, beets, rutabagas, turnips and potatoes do extra well on brush ground.

There is a good deal of open fern land that produces well after one or two years' cultivation, but does not produce well from the first year's cultivation. It improves very fast with cultivation.

Some of us have made quite a start in small fruit, which seems to do well. I think we have grown the finest and largest strawberries here that I ever saw. I think all kinds of fruit that will grow in the Willamette valley will grow equally here, berries, I think, will do better.

I have now lived three winters here, and have found them much milder than in the Willamette valley, but perhaps a little more rain has fallen here this winter than there. We have had no snow to amount to anything, and but very little freezing weather, for the past three winters. From the first of March until in November the climate is delightful. There is plenty of game, deer, elk, bear, pheasant and quail to be had for the hunting, also plenty of fish—trout, salmon, and several kinds of salt water fish. Those looking for homes would do well, I think, to come and take a look at this country. H. BUOY.

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THE SENATE'S POSITION.

Debate on the Questions at Issue Between the Senate and the President.

Extended Remarks by Senator Sherman in Support of the Position Taken by the Republican Majority.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE FEB. 5.

Mr. Sherman said: I think we have a right to seek information of any department of the government, whether the information be on paper or by parole. But for that we could not legislate, we could not, even by executive session. I have just as much right to go to any department and ask for any papers affecting that department affecting legislation, if I go there armed with the power of the senate, as the secretary of the treasury or any department of the government, or as the president of the United States. That has always, from the foundation of the government, been an established law. Any information that may affect the judgment or conduct of a senator, or any subject of public duty, is information that the president is bound to communicate. There ought to be no secrets whatever in this government of ours. It is a government of the people. There is no rule or provision for keeping secrets. We have no right to say to another department of the government "For what reason did you do this thing?" The president has no right to come to us and say "Why did you pass this law?" He has no right to cross-examine us. Departments are separate and distinct. But all the information contained in files of any department is just as much the property of a senator as of anybody else. There is no secret in this government that can be protected from legislative supervision.

Mr. Saulsbury—I differ from the senator in regard to this. If we have a nomination to act on, we can call for information as to the nominee; but when we go behind that and ask for information as to the suspended officer, the entire discretion is vested in the president. I would like to ask the senator, as a lawyer, whether there is any court in this country, from the supreme court down, that can control the discretion of a trustee, however humble a trustee he may be?

Mr. Sherman—Is not that an evasion of the whole controversy? We do not claim to exercise any power whatever over the discretion of the president. We admit even that we do not ask for his reasons, but we have the power to control our own discretion, and we have a right to all the information that we can get from the executive department to enlighten us. Nobody proposes to control the exercise of the president's discretion, nobody is as independent as we are; but we must control our discretion, he must not prevent us from having the same sources of information that he has. He makes nominations. Why did he make the nominations? Was the old incumbent an unfit man, a corrupt man, a thief, a defaulter, or the like? Our discretion must be enlightened by all information that the president has. I say, therefore, that we have a right to call for that information. At the same time we should be to the president always courteous, and if he should give any reason for withholding a paper, for example, because it was marked "confidential," I should not object to that. If there are papers not meant for the public eye, and he should choose to withhold that as a matter of confidence, I would say that that was probably a case for the exercise of discretion. If he should say "I do not care to talk about that, that came to me in confidence," that is one thing. But when he says that papers upon which he acts, containing charges made boldly, that openly controlled his reason, and controlled his conduct in making an appointment, papers on the public file, he has no right to withhold those papers merely because they came to him about an executive matter.

Mr. Pugh—The call that you make upon the president or upon any officer of the cabinet, is for public documents. You do not claim that the senate can call upon him for any other than public documents, or public records. The character of those documents and those records determines the right of the senate to their possession. The character of these public documents decides whether the senate has the right to call for them. The use that the senate intends to make of them determines its right to make the call. Who is to be the judge of these documents, as to whether they are public or private? Who is to be judge of whether this information or paper, in possession of the president, or member of his cabinet, should be sent to this senate? Who is to be the judge of whether the senate has the right to call for them? Some one must have the power to determine that question. There can be no impropriety in placing on the president the power to determine what the character of these documents is and as to whether the senate has the power to call for them.

Mr. Sherman—Where did the senator from Alabama (Mr. Pugh) discover this new fangled idea? Where are the precedents that enable him to say that the head of a department shall say what papers shall be given to the legislative department, that he shall say what papers from the files of a department shall be given to the legislative department of the government? When, in all the hundred years of this country's history, was such a doctrine presented before? The senator from Alabama (Mr. Pugh) was a member of the house many years ago. He will remember that time and time again we investigated the administrations of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. We called before us all the papers, secret and public, in regard to that administration, and they were never denied to us, by the last two democratic presidents. They never contended that they could withhold one paper and give another. On the contrary, in obedience to law, the secretary of the navy sent to the house of representatives a private letter of James Buchanan, which entered into the public records and was commented upon and used. The idea of a distinction between papers public and private never occurred until during the present administration. Why, Mr. President, the law is plain and mandatory. I happened to hold the office of secretary of the treasury at one time, and I was brought before both houses of congress, the senate and house of representatives, when they called on me for papers in a certain controverted case, and I will not refer to it at any length because it was in executive session. They not only called on me for the papers, but they called on me to come in person to explain the papers and to give reasons why and wherefore. I never conceived that I had a right as an executive officer to put myself on my dignity and say, "I will show you such papers as will do me no harm, and will keep back the others." They say I was reckless sometimes, but I never was so reckless as that. What right has the president to say for what purpose we shall use papers? If we have the right to use those papers at all, we have the right to use them for all they are worth. Is the president to have the right to say, "You shall use those papers for one purpose and not for another?" There is no such distinction. If the papers are on the public file we have the right to see them. They may be material or useful.

Mr. Pugh—Does the senator claim for this body the right to review the action of the president in making removals?

Mr. Sherman—It is not necessary to go into that, but I say so without question, because it is the law, and I believe the law was constitutional when it was passed.

Mr. Harris—Does the senator from Ohio claim that he has a right to review the grounds on which the president has made a suspension in vacation, which the law leaves wholly and exclusively to the discretion of the president?

Mr. Sherman—It is not a question of what we have a right to review, but what information we have a right to get from the executive department. From the beginning of this government until now these public archives have been as open to the houses of congress as to any other department of the government. The law has been kept on the books, unbroken and unimpaired, by which the head of the great department may not only be compelled to bring all papers in his department, private or public, but may be compelled personally to come before either house to be examined, cross-examined, and reexamined. I state to senators as I have told some of you privately, that you are making a false issue here that will some day return to plague you. I would not recognize that any paper in the government is beyond the right of this body or of the other. They have the plain right to them. They are charged in the house of representatives with the power of impeaching, where motives may be inquired into. With this power to impeach every officer of the United States, are they not armed with the power of ascertaining the facts, they that legislate on every question coming under the jurisdiction of the United States? Have they not the power to inquire of a department as to matters that may affect their action in the passage of a law. So in the senate, we have broader power, because we have the power to try impeachments. We are the court of last resort. We are executive officials also, because we participate to a great extent in this government except by and with the consent of the senate. How is that consent to be obtained? Is it by the suppression of papers or the denial of information? Is it by narrow and false, for I may say false, pretexts? Is it by denying the customs of a century? No, no, we ought to maintain to the utmost the power of the senate for information, stopping only at the bounds of courtesy, bounds which the law of gentlemanly propriety imposes upon men not to press an inquiry where it may impair the dignity and honor of another branch of the government. But, short of that, and only short of that, we are entitled to all the information contained in the departments.

I. W. S.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886.

FACTS AS THEY ARE.

Upon a piece of land in Yamhill, cleared by Chinese labor, forty-seven white men are now at work, under steady employment the year round. Many of them have families; they support a fine school; the produce of the land in grain, cattle, hay, vegetables and fruits is a large and steady quantity, making a prosperous neighborhood and adding wealth to the state.

Within a radius of ten miles of Portland thousands of acres of heavy forest have been cleared away by Chinese labor; the stumps have been removed and the land brought into a fine state of cultivation. Hundreds of white persons about us are finding employment and support for themselves and families in the cultivation and further improvement of these lands. The labor of the Chinese has been the basis of it all.

To clear these lands, even with Chinese labor, has been an expensive business. They who attempt it are obliged to go on for several years before they get any kind of return for their expenditure. The truth is that the money expended in bringing these lands into cultivation must be made in other lines of business. It can not be made out of the produce of the soil, which every one knows bears very low prices. With labor at two dollars a day not one acre of land in the country can be cleared. To think of clearing away the forests, with labor at two dollars a day, while wheat brings only fifty cents, and potatoes but fifteen cents a bushel is the extreme of absurdity.

Besides, this work is of a kind which white men will not pursue for any length of time. It is laborious; grubbing makes the back ache; after working a few days and getting five or ten dollars in his pocket the average white man "hunts a softer job," for which he usually betakes himself to some dirty liquor saloon; and the man who wants his land cleared is disappointed in his expectations. This has been the experience of all who have attempted to employ white men here in work of this description. Contracts let to white men for clearing land have usually been abandoned by them, with a demand upon the owner for pay out of proportion to the work done. As "A Pioneer's Daughter" says in a letter published to-day, there is little or no regard among men of this sort for the obligations of a contract. They will hire out to a farmer for a stated time and then leave him in the lurch; they boast of their irresponsibility, and take pleasure in causing their employer disappointment and loss. Formerly there was a sense of obligation attending an engagement or contract. But, as it was a moral sense, it has been largely lost. Farmers and others, unable to get white labor that would fulfill its engagements, have turned to the Chinese, who at least show fidelity in this regard. But it is this very quality that makes the Chinese so hated by the irresponsible white men who rally at the call of the agitators and pretended champions of labor. The Chinese can be expected to do what they agree to do. This, while it has been one of the considerations that have caused employers to seek their services, is one also that has greatly inflamed the fury of worthless white men against them.

The Chinese among us, by performing with fidelity our hardest and lowest kinds of labor, have opened avenues of employment to whites in the more advanced occupations. Every one sees this. On the whole, then, the Chinese do not deprive white persons of employment. If they do, in some cases, they plainly make more employment for white persons in others. The employment of whites upon the thousands of acres of land opened to cultivation through Chinese labor, proves this; so likewise does the employment of whites in large numbers, in connection with the great fish packing industry, which, without Chinese labor as an auxiliary or foundation, never would have been developed, and could not now go on. Were there no Chinese in the country white men would have to come down from the more advanced to the ruder forms of labor, and would have to accept the rates that are paid to Chinese in such employments, which as yet with us are higher than the rates paid to white persons in the Eastern states, in similar occupations.

What is needed most of all in this country is the utterance of sense on this subject, as a foil or check to the floods of injurious nonsense with which it is deluged. The facts must be looked at as they are; and the facts as they are necessarily are at antipodal distance from the assumptions of the rascals of blatant oratory and bogus journalism.

EASTERN OREGON BARLEY.

The experiment of shipping Eastern Oregon barley east was made to some extent last season, and so satisfactory were the results that it only remains with the farmers of that section to establish a permanent and profitable market for this cereal by giving proper attention to raising it. Some 600 carloads of this grain sought a market in St. Paul and eastward last year, winning its way by its excellence, its color being particularly in its favor. Actual experiment has demonstrated that barley yields well in the great wheat growing regions of Umatilla, Grant and Wasco counties, and comparisons show that the quality of the grain is superior to that of California. It is shipped in bulk, hence the expense of sacks is saved to the producer, and its production makes a break in the great monotony of wheat raising that insures a market. The amount mentioned above as having been shipped east absorbed the surplus of last year, leaving so small a margin for home consumption that prices in this city last week equaled those of wheat. With the introduction that Eastern Oregon barley has had, small as it has been, in eastern markets, shippers will find no difficulty in disposing of any surplus that is likely to be grown there for years. The production must be steady in order to secure the confidence of the market, and the grain must be kept free from mixture with other cereals. The only objection raised to the shipment of last year was upon this score, some of it being mixed with wheat and oats, and of course bringing a price inferior to that of the clean grain. Too much importance cannot be attached to this matter of entering a new field with a good quality of produce, whatever it may be, which shows careful husbandry. Quick and sure returns follow shipments made upon such terms. The Eastern Oregon farmers know this, and, by dividing the wheat acreage with barley, will in a few years find the market will be a permanent and profitable one, effectively advertised as reliable in quantity and excellent in quality.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS OF ENGLAND.

The postoffice savings banks of Great Britain were established in 1861, and are said to have been of great advantage to the poor people of that realm. The accounts which we receive from these poor people would lead us to believe that nothing has operated to their advantage for the past two decades, but this assertion is well established by facts, hence perhaps there may be some small things in their favor.

The system was first suggested by Mr. Sykes, member of parliament for Huddersfield, and was cordially endorsed by Mr. Gladstone, then chancellor of the exchequer. It is claimed that it was a success from the first, over 367,000 deposit accounts, aggregating a value of about $29,514,000, having been opened between September, 1861, and the corresponding month of 1863. Twenty years later there were 7869 postoffice banks in the kingdom, and the deposits of the year 1883 aggregated about $67,875,835, while the amount standing to credit of all open accounts was nearly $300,000,000. The business is carried on with the utmost precision. A separate account is kept with every depositor, and the receipt of every deposit is acknowledged. The annual rate of interest is 2½ per cent. Every depositor receives a savings bank book, which he sends yearly to the head office for examination. There the interest on his deposit is calculated and entered, and his book is returned to him. The deposits, in whole or in part, are subject to the call of the depositor at any time, on receipt of a certified order from the central office. The people have perfect confidence in the efficient management and reliability of these banks. A system that encourages small savings, giving at the same time full assurance of security against loss, is the best safeguard against pauperism that can be devised. To carry the surplus pence or shillings of the week's wages in the pocket is to subject their owner to the constant temptation to spend money upon small vices or to gratify useless whims. To deposit them is to create slowly a fund that stands between possible sickness and want, between old age and the almshouse. It is in this way, perhaps, that the postal savings banks of Great Britain have performed the most effective service to the poor.

THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

Spring opens in the Willamette valley with many promises of a prosperous year. The fall planting of wheat was large, and fields, now past all the dangers of winter, are in wholesome condition. The rains have been sufficient, and there has been no damage from floods. The prevailing dry weather allows farmers to get in a great deal of early spring work, but is cool enough to prevent unseasonable advance of orchards, gardens, etc. In former seasons when it has been dry enough to plow in February and March it has been fatally warm, and fruits, budded by the unusual early sun, have been nipped by late frosts. This year we are likely to enjoy the advantage without the blight. On both sides of the valley farmers are working diligently in upland fields and a very large spring sowing of wheat is promised. Orchards are being pruned and all kinds of spring work well advanced. Stock came through the winter in good condition, illustrating an improvement in the methods of protection and feeding over a few years back, when a week of snow in midwinter meant loss of thousands of poor brutes from cold and starvation.

The business situation in the valley is hardly so good as the outlook for production. The credit system is still the practice of the country; but the hard times of the past three years have developed individual habits of economy, and the consumption of imported stuff is much less than formerly. General business is dull as a consequence, but if there is less business there is more thrift and the body of the people, if not the storekeepers, are better off. A large amount of last year's wheat is still held by farmers, stored at various rail and river points. There is a general opinion that prices will be better later on and few, not compelled to do so by necessity, have parted with their grain. Whether the hold-overs will gain any advantage is, of course, still a matter of judgment and opinion, a thing that "no fellow" is yet "able to find out."

It is a well known fact that during the past two years the Willamette valley has paid enormous sums of money to various local and foreign lending companies upon mortgages which covered a great proportion of the soil. At one time it was said that every third farmer in the valley was hopelessly involved and that something like general bankruptcy awaited the country. Yet, in the face of these dismal forebodings, and in spite of repeated bad seasons both of productiveness and market, debts have been wiped out or scaled down, and there is now no fear of anything like a collapse, or even of serious general embarrassment. The money which relieved the country was a direct importation. It was brought by immigrants or investors and paid for lands, in rare instances for whole farms, generally for small tracts here and there which the holders were compelled to part with in order to clear up mortgages. In traveling through the valley one is surprised to find how many farms have been cut up in the past three years and how many new people have come into the country. Three or four new families in nearly every township make a large aggregate of immigrant population. Just how much money was brought into the Willamette valley during the years '84-5 it is not possible to compute, but we are told by a banker who is not in the habit of guessing at things, that the immigrant importation was greater than the whole amount received for the wheat crops of these years. The introduction of new population is even better for the valley than the income of money, much as the latter was needed. It cannot be denied that the Willamette valley is a "slow country" in many respects. New methods, new energy, new blood will do it good. The farms are too large by more than half and they may be divided and subdivided many times before the soil will have as much population as is needed to develop it thoroughly. As a matter of fact, not more than the tenth acre in the Willamette valley, by far the most populous section of Oregon, is as yet actually under cultivation, and of the part under the plow a very small proportion is cultivated closely. The valley is still a most inviting field for new-comers. There is little government land to be had for the asking, none at all, in fact, excepting far in the foothills, but there is much good land in the best situations for sale cheap. The advantages of location in a country already furnished with schools and churches, where society is already organized on a high moral and intellectual basis, in which the rough work of settlement is long past, need not be recited.

The middle counties—Linn, Benton, Polk and Marion—are expecting great benefits from the new Oregon Pacific or Yaquina Bay railroad, which is to be extended at once to Albany. It has been found cheaper to send grain to San Francisco via Yaquina bay than to market it in Portland, and merchandise is often brought by this route at less cost than via Portland. The Oregon Pacific company, it is reported, will put another steamer on the route between Yaquina and San Francisco very soon, and during the coming year will make a strong bid for Willamette valley business. We would prefer, naturally, that the business of the country should come to and through Portland, but if better terms can be made elsewhere, then the business must go that way. THE OREGONIAN will be glad to see the country make the best of its chances, wherever they may be. Still, we believe that those who do business in and through Portland, will rise to the necessities of any situation by making terms with which others cannot compete, at least to an extent dangerous to the business importance of the city.

* * *

Judge Hoyt has allowed the motion for a change of venue in the cases of those indicted by the Vancouver grand jury for the expulsion of the Chinese from Tacoma. The cases will be tried at a special term of court, to be held at Tacoma in July, before a jury from an open venire of sixty, summoned by the U. S. marshal from the counties of Skamania, Wahkiakum, Clarke, Pacific, Lewis, Mason, Chehalis, Thurston and Pierce, an entire judicial district. The change of venue was granted upon the plea that the expense of the trials would be curtailed by the same—some $3500—and that from so wide a field jurors could be obtained whose judgment in the premises would be unbiased. The defendants in these cases include citizens of Tacoma, Puyallup and Sumner, all in Pierce county, who rejoice in having performed the heroic feat of driving out the Chinese in violation of law.

* * *

The republican central committee has called a state convention to meet in this city on the 28th of April, to nominate a state ticket for the general election in June. Election day falls this year on the 7th of June, so there will be nearly six weeks of canvassing. Portland was selected as the place of meeting simply as a matter of convenience. It is easier for delegates from all sections to come here than to go to any other point, and experience has proved that the representation is better in conventions at Portland than in those held elsewhere. There are some local influences here which it would, perhaps, be as well to avoid, but the committee thought this objection trifling as compared with the advantages of meeting here. The democrats have not yet named the date of their convention, but it will probably be within a few days after the republicans meet.

* * *

The directors of the Portland Library association by unanimous vote last night re-elected their old officers, as follows: President, Judge Matthew P. Deady; vice-president, Hon. Henry Failing; corresponding secretary, Mr. M. W. Fechheimer; recording secretary, Mr. Henry A. Oxer; treasurer, Mr. Philip C. Schuyler. Judge Deady has been president of the association continuously since its organization, twenty years ago.

THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.

The King County Bar association, comprising some of the ablest lawyers and best citizens of Washington territory, at a meeting held in the court-house in Seattle on Saturday night, passed the following resolutions with but one negative vote, and that was given by the notorious Smith, a leader of the agitators:

WHEREAS, A large number of evil disposed persons congregated in the city of Seattle on the morning of Sunday, February 7, 1886, and sought by unlawful means and violence to expel the Chinese from the city, thereby violating the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States and laws of the territory; and

WHEREAS, From the number of roughs and strangers in the city on the 7th and 8th of February, whom the oldest citizens had never seen in Seattle before, and from other conclusive proofs, it is evident that said unlawful movement and conspiracy was organized and set on foot by non-residents of this city, aided by a few professional agitators and idlers, who for months past have spent all their time in trying to embroil this community and promote needless strife therein, and who have succeeded by their inflammatory appeals, false logic and malicious representations, in misguiding and enlisting the sympathy of numerous persons, who are otherwise disposed to be peaceable, law-abiding and industrious citizens; and

WHEREAS, At the command of the sheriff of this county and the governor of this territory the militia and Home Guards turned out and protected the lives and rights of the Chinese, and the lives and property of the citizens of this city; and

WHEREAS, On the 8th day of February, while in the performance of their duty under the direction of the sheriff, the Home Guards were attacked by the mob, and in repelling said attack several of the insurgents were wounded; and

WHEREAS, The governor had on the 7th day of February issued his proclamation warning all persons to desist from breach of the peace, and commanding peaceably disposed persons to retire to their homes, except such persons as were disposed to assist the sheriff and the duly constituted civil authorities in maintaining law and order, and requesting the latter to enroll themselves under the sheriff for that purpose; and

WHEREAS, Said proclamation was openly and violently disregarded by a large number of persons unlawfully and defiantly assembled together, and a state of actual insurrection existed against the duly constituted authorities, prostrating the courts and endangering the safety of society and the lives of the people; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of all law-abiding citizens to obey the commands of the sheriff when called upon by him and the duty of all persons assembled with unlawful purpose to disperse and go to their homes, when commanded so to do by the sheriff or the governor; therefore be it

Resolved by the bar of King county, That the unlawful assemblage of the mob in this city on said 7th and 8th days of February, the great majority of which mob, as we believe, was made up of lawless and disreputable characters from other places, was an unparalleled outrage upon the city of Seattle and its law-abiding citizens, and ought to meet the strongest condemnation of every honest, loyal man residing in it, and of every true American in the whole country.

Resolved, That in our opinion the exigencies of the occasion fully justified the declaration of martial law, and that the vigorous action of the authorities and the loyal citizens of Seattle merits and receives our warmest approval, and we hereby pledge them, one and all, our united and cordial support for all their acts in the premises.

Resolved, That the future prosperity of this county depends upon respect for and strict obedience to the law and that every man who expects to share in that prosperity should do all in his power to aid in the maintenance and enforcement of the law in every capacity as a citizen, whether socially, in the jury box, or when called upon to quell actual disturbance of the peace.

Resolved, That in a community like this, where there are no privileged classes and very little fixed capital, and where all are workers in some industry or calling, and where the prosperity of one class is intimately associated with the prosperity of all, there is no occasion for jealousy, animosity or strife, and that those pestilent agitators who, abandoning every useful calling, have for months past, and at a time when Western Washington was to human view about entering upon an era of prosperity unprecedented in her history, devoted themselves to arraying one class against another, by lies and incendiary appeals, are the worst enemies of society, and are especially the enemies of our honest workingmen, whom they are striving to dupe and trick into becoming law-breakers and whose livelihood they already have imperilled by frightening capital out of the country, and by breaking up industries which have only been established after years of laborious exertion and sacrifice.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of this country and this territory to rebuke incendiary agitation, secret intrigue and sedition, and to render a steadfast and loyal support to a government that has showered greater blessings on mankind than any other, and one whose liberal form can only be maintained and its blessings be perpetuated by the virtue, intelligence, vigilance and active loyalty of its people.

During the discussion previous to the adoption of the resolution Judge McGilvra used the following pointed and expressive language, as reported by the Seattle *Chronicle*:

I think the resolutions state the truth when they say this lawless movement originated from abroad and was led by a few designing demagogues here at home. The resolutions, if truthful, cannot be drawn too strong to suit me. Ours is the oldest territory at present, being established in 1853, thirty-three years ago. We ought to have by this time a reputation for law and order and the knowledge and ability to maintain it. I would want to migrate from this country if I had to undergo the experiences of the past two weeks. I would rather live under the czar of the Russias than under mob rule, no matter by whom conducted. Such resolutions as these do not hoot or inflame the country. They offend only law-breakers. [Applause.]—*The Telegram.*

NUMBER OF CHINESE.

FOREST GROVE, Or., March 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

How many Chinamen are there in the United States? What states have the greatest number of Chinamen other than the Pacific states? What are the average wages paid to Chinese laborers in China? When was Chinese labor first introduced into the United States. C. P. C.

By the census of 1880 there were 105,718 Chinese in the United States, of whom 75,122 were in California, 9515 in Oregon, 5423 in Nevada, 3378 in Idaho, 3227 in Washington, 1764 in Montana, and 1632 in Arizona.

New York had more than any other eastern state—the number being 962. Louisiana had 483, Colorado 610, Utah 518 and Wyoming 914. In Massachusetts there were 256, in Illinois 214, in Ohio 117 and a very few scattered through other states.

In Oregon the number increased from 3330 in 1870 to 9515 in 1880, all increase due to railroad construction. The number in the state is now believed to be considerably less than in 1880. Washington territory's census, taken in 1885, showed a reduction of the Chinese population as compared with the national census five years earlier.

Chinese labor was introduced into the United States many years ago. So long ago as the year 1855, 3526 Chinese arrived in the United States; in 1856 the arrivals were 4733; in 1857, 5944; in 1858, 5128; in 1859, 3457; in 1860, 5467; in 1861, 7518. By 1868 the arrivals had increased to 10,684.

During thirty years—down to end of 1881—the total number of Chinese arrived in the United States was 281,609. As before stated, the number remaining by the last federal census was 105,718, of whom over 75,000 were in California. The number in that state is now reckoned at 65,000; in all the other states and territories, not to exceed 30,000.

We do not know what the wages of laborers are in China, but they are very low.

* * *

"A subscriber to THE OREGONIAN for twenty-five years" writes from one of the agricultural counties: "Please accept my hearty appreciation of your stand on the Chinese question. I represent a small but growing industry that will be injured or killed if the Chinese are all driven out. Now I employ about equal numbers of whites and Chinese, and have been trying for years to use all white labor, but have found it impossible up to this time. So of course, if the Chinaman goes the white man will have to follow."

* * *

Really the Eastern papers ought to leave off discussing Pacific coast affairs until they get some information of the subjects under review. The Minneapolis *Tribune* says that the whole Chinese population of Portland is massed in two adjoining blocks in the heart of the city, with much else about the Chinese question equally far from the actual facts in the case. Another paper says there are 10,000 Chinamen in Portland and 300,000 on the Pacific coast. But the unkindest cut is from the Chicago *Times*, which calls Oregon "another senatorial rotten borough like Nevada." We occasionally send some pretty rotten material to the senate, but still with more than a quarter of a million of people already and more a-coming, with promises and advancing interests of every kind, with a well organized moral and intellectual society, we don't like to be classed with a bankrupt and declining state with less than one-fifth our population notorious for its personal and political immoralities.

* * *

There would seem to be every reason why the bogus paper should fear Chinese competition. If "coolie labor" couldn't produce a better newspaper than it is, it would be sad indeed.

MEETING NOTICE.

Multnomah Social Club will hold its regular weekly meeting at Turn Halle this evening. All members requested to be present.

BORN.

In this city, March 2, to the wife of Benj. Lalz a son. S. F. papers please copy.]

MARRIED.

In this city, March 1, at the First Baptist church, by Rev. J. A. Henry, Arthur H. Heintz and Ida M. Glover, both of Portland.

In this city, March 3, by Elder J. W. Webb, Mr. B. F. Robbins and Miss Mattie A. Gentry.

DIED.

In this city, March 3, Mr. G. F. Mitchell.

Funeral 2 P. M., March 4, from the residence N. E. corner D and Twentieth sts. All friends of the family invited to attend.

At Clarke, W. T., March 3, Angelo G. Brower, a native of New York, formerly of Portland, aged 65 years 1 months and 27 days.

F. W. BALTES & CO., PRINTERS.
111 Front street, Portland. Lowest Prices.

NEW TO-DAY.

The March
CENTURY
CONTAINS
SHILOH REVIEWED,

By Gen. D. C. Buell. An important contribution to the discussion begun by General Grant's "Shiloh" in the CENTURY WAR SERIES. The author takes issue with Generals Grant and Sherman on some important points and supports his position by a fac-simile of a camp-map given him by the latter on the evening of the first day, and a careful and elaborate revision of the map of the battle-field. Portraits and other illustrations are given.

THE MINISTER'S CHARGE,

The second installment of Mr. Howell's new novel, which will continue through the year. "Opens delightfully."—CRITIC. "Every promise of great interest."—JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

OTHER FICTION

Includes the second part of Mr. Stockton's novelette, "A Borrowed Month"; a complete story entitled "John Toner's Experiment" and chapters of Mrs. Foote's Western novel.

FURTHER FEATURES

Comprise three richly illustrated articles—"ITALY, FROM A TRICYCLE," "MOUNTAINEERING IN PERSIA," and "CITY DWELLINGS,"; "CASTELAR, THE ORATOR"; "THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF SOCIALISM"; Open Letters on Christian Union; Poems; etc., etc. Sold everywhere. Price 35 Cents.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

PRIZE PLYMOUTH ROCK.—Address
GEO. P. LENT, 10 Stark st., Portland.

Himes THE PRINTER, 169, 1st Second. Commercial work. Legal Blanks, Book-Binding. None excel. Call now to get his prices

FOR GENUINE ENGLISH CANNEL COAL
CONSULT
O. P. TOMPKINS, 107 FIRST ST.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES.

Elegant Costumes from the wardrobe of the Casino will be let for masquerades to responsible parties. Apply to Mr. Kinross at the office of the theater.

TIVOLI THEATER.
R. CLINTON....................Manager
First and Madison Sts.
Open Every Evening.
Admission 25 and 50c.

Notice to Shippers.

THE RATE ON HOPS (COMPRESSED) FROM Portland, Astoria or Seattle to Chicago, Milwaukee or Cincinnati, is hereby announced at $1 per 100 lbs., subject to change at any time without notice.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager O. R. & N. CO.

NEW MARKET THEATER

Thursday and Friday, March 4th and 5th.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS

GIVEN BY

MISS BELLE DuBOIS,

ASSISTED BY

Mr. M. O. LOWNSDALE and the Best Musical Talent of Portland.

Reserved seats at Prentice's music store. Box office open Wednesday at 9 A. M. Regular prices.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.
W. H. KINROSS, Acting Manager.

Second Month. Eighth Week.
TREMENDOUS FURORE.

THOMPSON OPERA CO.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, March 1, 2, 3.

BILLEE TAYLOR.

Thursday and Friday, March 4 and 5, the Casino Co. will appear at Astoria. Saturday Evening, March 6, "The Beggar Student." Sunday Eve., March 7, "Mikado." Monday Evening, March 8, Grand Spectacular production "Falka."

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.

We are instructed to sell by auction, at the Residence, No. 287 Ninth st., between Montgomery and Harrison,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1886,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

The Entire Almost New Furniture of Residence,

COMPRISING

[illegible]
ALSO
Handsome Ash Bedroom Suits, Wire, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Toilet Sets, etc. Also, Magee Range and Kitchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
N. B.—This furniture being almost new, affords an excellent opportunity for buyers.

—THE—
[illegible]
ESTABLISHED BY THE
Portland General Hospital Co.
IS A SUCCESS.

The Hospital conducted by that company is a success, but can be made more so. To effect that, during this week and next week accredited representatives will wait upon all in the city, who should avail of the Great Advantages offered by the company's plan.

IT IS SIMPLE:

$5 a year entitles any gentleman to medical and surgical treatment, board and nursing in the wards of the hospital, in case of sickness or injury. $10 a year adds the privilege of a private room. It is the best plan of insurance ever devised.

Private patients (ladies or gentlemen) at moderate rates.

The Turkish, Russian, Electric and Medicated Baths (separate from the Hospital) are on ground floor.

Location, cor. Second and Ash sts.
THOS. WOOD, Sec'y and Manager.
DR. T. P. KEENE, Medical and Surgical Sup't.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW AND ELEGANT GIMPS FOR TRIMMING [illegible]

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK, AT N. [illegible] 4m2

WANTED—[illegible]

ANY [illegible] WANTS [illegible] SEAMSTRESS, TO GO [illegible]

[illegible] ROOMS [illegible] SUITE. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] UPRIGHT [illegible] PIANO, GOOD AS new [illegible] Apply [illegible] at 1 2 Sixth street. It

ROOMS AND EXCELLENT BOARD AT THE Knickerbocker, No. 675 Washington street, upstairs. 27tf

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED [illegible] ROOMS, first door to [illegible]

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A PLACE TO ASSIST [illegible] housework and take care of children. [illegible] North Tenth bet. [illegible] streets. It

WANTED—POSITION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, cashier or copyist, by a lady who is thoroughly competent. Address M., [illegible] 1m1

FOR RENT—SMALL FARM ON EAST SIDE; orchard, small fruits, and all conveniences. Call on Mrs. [illegible], 73 Fourth, for particulars. 3m

SITUATION WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman, to cook and do general housework for small family, city or country. Address W. C., [illegible] 4m2

WANTED—UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished rooms for house keeping, by a young couple. References exchanged. Address O., care Oregonian office. 4m2

WANTED—TO RENT, BY A PRACTICAL GERman farmer and stock-raiser a farm already stocked and equipped. [illegible] reference, and security if necessary. Address L. M., care Oregonian. 1 m

COAL E. RUSSELL & CO., FOURTH AND E streets. Telephone 231. Orders taken at Thompson, DeHart & Co's (old stand). 5tf

FRIEDLANDER, THE JEWELER, HAS MOVED from his old stand on First st., near Oak, to First st., bet. Morrison and Yamhill, next door to [illegible] 5tf

A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS BOOKkeeping and is quick at figures, not afraid of hard work, desires a position. Good city reference. Terms left to employer's option. Address S. L., care Oregonian. It

$900, $350 DOWN, BALANCE THREE or four years' time, will buy a fine lot in South Portland; also a beautiful little home on Twentieth and H, King's addition, $2000; and one in Cricket Ground, $600. J. V. ALLEN, No. 9 Washington street. 4m3

WAH HING & CO., FORMERLY OF NO. [illegible] Washington st., have removed their fine stock of Japanese goods to No. 30 Alder st., bet. First and Second sts., where they will continue to keep a fine line of Japanese goods, and also continue their tailoring business. Make everything to order. 4m1m

FOR SALE—IN SOUTHERN OREGON TOWN. 5 acres; 3 acres garden land, remainder timber land, consisting of ash, maple and fir; large new [illegible] adjoining property; improvements worth $200, including house, barn, fences, etc.; the timber on the place will pay for the property. For further information inquire or address [illegible], care Oregonian office. 4m1h&w

WANTED—PERSONS HAVING NEW OR SECond-hand copies of Graham's Standard Hand book of Phonography, or Dictionary of Phonography, law or medical works, can find a purchaser at The Old Bookstore and Circulating Library, 123 Third street, corner Washington. Second-hand School books bought and sold. A new lot of English importations just in. It

FOR SALE—272 ACRES, 60 ACRES IN CULTIvation, 200 acres under fence, house, barn, hop house, 2½ acres in hops, 10 acres in or hard, water running through the farm, [illegible] on the road close to school, church, etc., good neighborhood, 15 miles from Portland, 3 miles from Willamette river, in Clackamas county—price $2500, $1300 cash, remainder 3 years. 70 acres, 30 acres in cultivation, good house and barn, 170 young bearing fruit trees, lies on the road in thickly settled neighborhood, 2 miles from Clackamas station, 10 miles from East Portland, in Clackamas county—price $2500. Inquire of J. W. COLBEE, 112 First st., Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

$1500 INVESTMENT.—A RESTAURANT, lodging house and saloon combined and centrally located in Seattle, Washington territory, is for sale. The proprietor desires to go south and he desires to dispose of his entire business. The lodging house contains 17 rooms and 24 beds. The same is strictly furnished and the restaurant has a seating capacity of 18 chairs and is well furnished. Also a [illegible] two blocks away, elegantly furnished, including a square grand piano, sideboard, glass and chinaware, oil paintings, moquet carpet and Persian rugs. The furniture in the suite of rooms cost over $1100. The entire business and furnishings will be sold for $1500 cash. Address Box 323, Seattle, W. T.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, AT THE PORTland Baths, No. 51 First st. [illegible]

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF useful, at [illegible] Third and Alder. 3 [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECond work. Apply from 9 to 12, at 181 corner Nineteenth and J streets. 2m31

WANTED—AT ONCE, GOOD BUSINESS MAN to undertake bottling department for local brewery. Must have small capital. Apply at Room 2, third floor, [illegible] block. 2m31

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SAWYER TO take charge of a sawmill; one with some capital to take an interest preferred; good testimonials and references required. Address Lumberman, care Oregonian office. 28f7

WANTED—A POSITION BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, or assistant, or in insurance office. Good business qualifications, with some experience. Will work for small compensation in order to gain experience. Address, M., care Oregonian. 2m3

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO AN ENERGETIC young man. Apply at 69 Washington st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, TO GO out washing by the day; or will take in washing at home. Address 75 North Fifth st. 3m3t

WANTED—POSITION BY DRUGGIST, FIFteen years' experience. Will accept position out of city. References given. Address E. S., care Oregonian. 3m3t

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR PORTLAND and East Portland. Ladd Building, Room 27, corner Oak and First. 3m7t

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, IN THE SECtion bounded by Seventh, Yamhill, Tenth and Clay streets. [illegible] JACKSON, 81 Washington st. 3m3

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE NOT over 8 or under 6 horse power. Address RICHARDS & [illegible], Woodburn, Or. 3m2t

CRACKER MACHINE WANTED—GOOD SECond-hand Cracker Machine or may be disposed of by corresponding with H. BOSSONG & CO., Ellensburg, W. T. 3 d4t

WANTED—USE OF TWO OR THREE UNFURnished rooms for two weeks to be used for repacking baggage, etc., preparatory to going East. Address R. P. M., Oregonian office. 3m3t

WANTED—TO BORROW, FIFTEEN THOUSand Dollars for a term of years, on first-class personal or collateral security; will deal with principals only. Address P. O. Box [illegible] Oregonian. 2m3

HOUSE WANTED—ADVERTISER DESIRES some man of means to build cottage in central locality, according to specifications made by lessee. Address "Renter," box 875, city. 28f1

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1000 PARTNER WANTED—ESTABlished profitable business; will bear strict investigation. P. O. box 850 16f1f

TO RESTAURANT AND HOTEL KEEPERS—For sale a paying business. Inquire at Oregonian office. 25 f

$300 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, good locality; doing good business; disagreement of partners cause of selling. Call or address on [illegible], 79 North Second st., Portland, Or. 2m3

FOR SALE—BARROOM FIXTURES, AND SAloon to let; good corner on First st. Apply at saloon corner Second and Salmon. 27f1m

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT FOR WASHINGton Territory, Oregon and California. Address FRANK [illegible] Marion, Or. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER WOOD yard. Will exchange for city real estate or farm. 3tf

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS CHANCE.—THE owner of the largest Livery Stable in the most thriving city in the Willamette valley offers half interest in real estate, buildings, stock, etc., for sale to a good, industrious party. For further information apply to CHAS. [illegible] & CO., Lamm's Block, corner [illegible] 28f1

$5500. 250 ACRES OF RICH LAND, near McMinnville; 100 acres under cultivation; balance grass land, all fenced; excellent stock ranch; flouring mill and feed mill run by water power; large orchard. Farm and buildings. This is a rare chance for any one competent to manage such a business. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark street. 3m3t

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE AND fixtures; price, $200. By PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELIUS, 26 Washington st. 27f6wt

SIX-HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE FOR sale; in good order; nearly new; cheap for cash. Apply at South-east cor. Third and Yamhill sts. 31jtf

FOR SALE—10 SHARES FRANKLIN BUILDing & Loan Association stock, series 2. For particulars inquire at Coffin's drugstore, corner Morrison and Second streets. 2m6t

PLEASANT SHRUBS—A VARIETY OF SHADE Trees, Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs and Border Plants; also a few Dwarf Evergreens; for sale by HENRY MILLER, Jefferson and Seventeenth sts.; or inquire at Seed Store of Miller Bros., Second street, between Taylor and Salmon. 2m6

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—SUITED FOR A Dairy. Apply to J. C. BUCHANAN, Cornelius, [illegible]

Fine Farm for sale at a bargain. 335 acres, with 300 acres in cultivation; all fenced and cross fenced with wire fence; Fine House, Large Barn, Brick Dairy House, spring of water running through it; Large Orchard, fine fruit; situate in Yamhill county, near railroad; price $25 per acre; terms liberal. D. A. REED, 95 Washington st. 22f

BUY YOURSELF A CHEAP HOME WHILE you can. We offer for sale a fine selection of suburban lots and small tracts of one acre and upwards, some lots as low as $ 00, and on easy terms. C. A. REED & CO., 95 Washington st., Portland. 12tf

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS; 53 and 55 Front st., Portland, Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 102 FRONT ST., Portland and 37 Market st., San Francisco.

TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

COTTAGE FOR RENT, OF FIVE ROOMS, ON [illegible] street, between Ninth and Tenth. 2m3

FOR RENT—GOOD DWELLING HOUSE WITH modern conveniences, 2 blocks from postoffice; $25 per month. [illegible] 27 Stark st. [illegible]

FOR RENT—STORES ON NORTH FRONT ST., opposite Greenwich dock; also the upper floor, containing 12 rooms, suitable for offices or lodging house. Apply to Thos. Huntington, cor. Third & Davis.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH EVERY convenience, at 195 Taylor, cor. of Eighth. 3m6t

FOR RENT—BY THE 5TH, ONE LARGE SUIT of rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 305 Yamhill street. 3m3

FOR RENT—TWO SMALL HARD-FINISHED houses at end of Fourth-street bridge; rent $5. Apply at 200 Front st. 24f7

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison, corner Pacific. 1tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—DR. W. L. MILLER HAS REmoved his office from First and Main sts., to the First National Bank Building. 3tf

REMOVED—HERMAN METZGER, DEALER IN Hides, Skins, Wool and Fur, removed to corner Front and Alder sts. 18tf

BOOKS POSTED, BILLS MADE OUT AND COLlections attended to. Charges moderate. Call or address The Old Bookstore, 123 Third street, near Washington. 3m1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—HAVING FORMed a copartnership with Messrs. M. Ehrman & Co., of San Francisco, Edward Ehrman and A. H. Mallory, for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale grocery, importing and commission business, I take this method of thanking my friends and customers for their past kindness and liberal patronage, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for the new firm. Yours truly, W. S. MASON.

Referring to the above, we, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Mason, Ehrman & Co., to conduct the wholesale grocery, importing and commission business in this city.
M. EHRMAN & CO.,
San Francisco,
W. S. MASON,
EDWARD EHRMAN,
A. H. MALLORY.
Portland, Or., March 1, 1886. 2m3t

Proposals for Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., February 25, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, SUBject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, March 27, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation of military supplies on the following described routes during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1886, and ending June 30, 1887:

WAGON TRANSPORTATION.

Route No. 1.—Spokane Falls, W. T., to Fort Spokane, W. T.
Route No. 2.—Ashland, Oregon, to Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Route No. 3.—Kuna, I. T., to Boise Barracks, I. T.

STEAMER TRANSPORTATION.

Route No. 4.—For transportation of U. S. Military supplies between Astoria and Fort Stevens, Oregon, and Fort Canby, W. T.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blank proposals, form of contract, and printed circulars, giving full information as to the manner of bidding, terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Transportation on Route No. —," and addressed to the undersigned. C. A. REYNOLDS,
Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A.
2m4t25 28 Chief Quartermaster.

Proposals for Military Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., February 25, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, SUBject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office or at the offices of the U. S. Quartermasters at the following-named posts until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, March 27, 1886, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1886, and ending June 30, 1887, as follows: Wood, Charcoal, Barley, Oats, Bran, Hay and Straw, or Hay in lieu of Straw, or such of said supplies as may be required at: Portland, Oregon, Boise Barracks, I. T.; Fort Townsend, W. T.; Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T.; Fort Spokane, W. T.; Fort Canby, W. T.; Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; Vancouver Depot, W. T.; Fort Klamath, Oregon. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal, and to articles of domestic production produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of consumption required by the public service there. Blank proposals and printed circulars giving full particulars as to the manner of bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office, or the Quartermasters at the various posts named. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for — at —," and addressed to the undersigned, or the respective Post Quartermasters.
C. A. REYNOLDS,
Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A.
2m4t25 28 Chief Quartermaster.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 130 Front street.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants. Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or. 2m

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 33 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. O. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 1 7 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants. Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

W. S. MASON, WHOLESALE GROCER AND commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

GLADDEN & CHURCH, COMMISSION MERchants in country produce, butter, cheese, dried and green fruits. 73 Front st., Portland, Or. 3m1t

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins, 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. M. FISK—CHEMIST AND ASSAYER. ANalyses made of all substances. 106 First street, Portland. 2m1tf

W. H. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, FEB. 28, WITHIN FOUR blocks of the Postoffice, a small Gold Pin with letter M on the inside of the bangle. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. Gibbs, [illegible] at the Postoffice. 2 m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—UNDER THE direction of Mrs. Wetzell and Miss Duff. All branches of vocal music taught. For terms and other information apply at rooms 23 and 33, Portland Savings Bank Building. 3tf

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN—$100 TO $20,000 ON GOOD CITY PROPerty. Apply at S. SIMON'S, 127½ First st. 12d1

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND on personal notes by B. GOLDSMITH, 114 First street. 30f

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS FROM $50 [illegible] on satisfactory security. FRAME & [illegible], 127½ First street, corner Alder. 28f

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON household furniture without removal; notes [illegible] bought, A. J. WELCH, Attorney at Law, 138½ First st.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Shipman Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Belts, etc. Laundry Machinery a specialty. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 58 and 60 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and Vine sts.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

K. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware; 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1861. Portland, Or.

BERGER & BOCK.
PAINTERS.
Fine Frescoing & Wall Tinting
ELEGANT WALL PAPER
Sold and hung at prices lower than ever was known.
"The Little Shop Around the Corner."
45 ASH ST. [illegible]

PORTLAND BOILER WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAMBOAT AND Stationary Boilers. Sheet-Iron Work of all descriptions. Special attention given to repairing in and out of the city. JAMES MONKS, WM. NORTON.
Thirteenth and N Sts., Portland.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN, [illegible]
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, [illegible]
days—Tuesdays & Fridays at [illegible]

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Residence.

We are instructed to sell by auction, at the residence No. 105 Washington st., bet. Fifth and Sixth streets,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 6,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

The Entire Furniture of Residence,

COMPRISING

Brussels Carpets; Bed Lounges; [illegible] Silk and Plush; Marbletop Center Tables; [illegible] Lace Curtains; Pictures; Ebony [illegible] Mirrors; Stoves; Handsome Walnut [illegible] Carpets; Walnut Bedroom Suits [illegible] room Suits; Wardrobe; [illegible] tresses, Blankets, Comforters, etc.
Also, Cooking Stove and Kitchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., [illegible]

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 42 First street,

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, at 10 A. M.
Bed Lounges, Bedroom Suits, [illegible]
Bedding, Mirrors, Chairs, [illegible]
Lounges, Dining Tables, etc., etc.
GILMAN & CO., [illegible]

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE
At Salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
AT 10 A. M., THURSDAY, [illegible]
GILMAN & CO., [illegible]

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office [illegible]

LOOK
In the Window of the
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO., [illegible]
For Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, [illegible]

NAPTHALY KOHN, [illegible]
CHARLES KOHN & [illegible]
SOLE AGENTS
Portland, Or.,
Offer to the Trade and Public the [illegible] known and excellent Wines
from A. DE LUZE & FILS, [illegible]
CLARETS & WHITE WINES
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR, [illegible]
RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY
G. M. PABSTMAN SOHN, [illegible]
SCHULZ & WAGNER, [illegible]
HOCK WINES,
SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT.

FOR SALE!

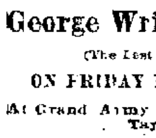
Hotels, Dining-rooms, Saloons, [illegible] Business, with Government [illegible] Wholesale and Retail Bakery, Grocery, General Store, Bakery and [illegible] Pig-raising Farm, Boot and Shoe [illegible] Half Interest in Mercantile Business, [illegible] Fruit and Fancy Goods Store, [illegible] ing and Fancy Store.
PICKERING & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
Victoria, B. C.

BRIDGES & TRESTLES
—FOR—
PORTLAND & WILLAMETTE VALLEY RAILWAY.

SEALED BIDS up to 20th of March will be received for twenty-one Trestles and Bridges to be constructed between Dundee Junction and [illegible] in three separate sections, for each or all of them, including or excluding Tualatin River and [illegible] Truss Bridges, contracts will be made. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer H. Haugaard, 28 Washington street, [illegible]
Offers to be addressed to
WILLIAM M. WATSON,
Sup't of Construction.
Bridges between Tualatin River and [illegible] be advertised to let whenever plans [illegible]

ANNUAL BALL
—OF—
George Wright Post & Corps
(The Last Social of the Season)
ON FRIDAY EVENING, March 12,
At Grand Army Hall, corner of First and Taylor Streets.

FLORAL GARDEN
Kutzschan & Sons
FLOWERS
For Banquets and Decorations! [illegible] of Plants of all kinds [illegible] namental Trees [illegible] Coniferas, Evergreens [illegible] of Fruit Trees [illegible] Plans and laying out of [illegible]



Parks and Gardens by contract.
147 Market st., cor. Seventh

PIONEER MASQUERADE
Masquerade Suits
AND
Theatrical Costumes
FOR RENT.
Extra inducements offered to Country Trade. Country orders C. O. D. T. N. DUNBAR, Cor. of Sixth and [illegible]

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
(EUROPEAN PLAN)
C. W. KNOWLES....................[illegible]
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT
Good Restaurant Connected with the House
Fire-proof Building (180 rooms) in [illegible]
Front and Morrison sts., Portland, Or.

JOHN DUNN'S BRICK YARD
Hard Brick, Red Brick, Pressed [illegible] and all kinds of Cornice [illegible] a Specialty.
Pressed Brick carefully packed and shipped to all parts of the country.
Orders can be left at the marble works of [illegible] corner A and Second sts., Portland, Or.

BARON LIEBIG'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
FOR SALE BY
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.

FENCE POSTS!
We are now prepared to deliver
CEDAR FENCE POSTS
All sizes and lengths, on [illegible]
Correspondence with parties in Washington solicited.
Manager [illegible]

NOTICE OF [illegible]
To Rooms B, C and D, [illegible]
Block, N. W. corner [illegible]
General Agency of EUGENE [illegible]

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
GILMAN, C. M. STEVENS
GILMAN & CO.,
oneers and Commission Merchants,
o. 42 First st., bet. Pine and Ash.
ON SALES of Real Estate Furniture, Groceries,
dise, Horses, Cattle, &c. Regular sales
nesdays & Fridays ... o'clock

PECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
SEHOLD FURNITURE
At Residence.
instructed to sell by auction, at the Resi-
ne No. 165 Washington st., bet.
Filth and Sixth streets,
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 6,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
Entire Furniture of Residence,
Carpets, Bed Lounges, upholstered in
Marble-top Center Table, Parlor Suits,
Stoves, Handsome Walnut Hat Rack,
Walnut Bedroom Suit, marble top, Ash
Wardrobe, Ingrain Carpet, Spring, Hair
Blankets, Comforters, etc.
Cooking Stove and Kitchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

EGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
USEHOLD FURNITURE
will sell by auction at our salesroom,
No. 42 First street,
RIDAY, MARCH 5, at 10 A. M.,
Lounges, Bedroom Suits, Mattresses,
ing, Mirrors, Chairs, Crockery, Stoves,
ges, Dining Tables, etc., etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
OF
CLAIMED BAGGAGE!
At Salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
O A. M., THURSDAY, MARCH 4,
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington st.

LOCK
In the Window of
EW YORK JEWELRY CO., 107 First st,
rgains in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

SOLE AGENTS,
Portland, Or.,
to the Trade and Public the following well
known and exquisite Wines
A. DE LUCE & FILS, Bordeaux,
ARETS & WHITE WINES.
AREY & LIGER BELAIR, Nuits,
ED AND WHITE BURGUNDIES.
PABSTMAN SOHN, Mayence, and
CHULZ & WAGNER, Frankfurt,
HOCK WINES.
LD IN LOTS TO SUIT.

FOR SALE!
...ts, Dining-rooms, Saloons, Teaming
...ess, with Government Contract;
...esale and Retail Bakery, Grocery and
...al Store, Bakery and Restaurant,
...aising Farm, Boot and Shoe Factory;
Interest in Mercantile Business, Cigar,
and Fancy Goods Store, Dressmak-
and Fancy Store.
CKERING & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
Victoria, B. C.

RIDGES & TRESTLES
FOR
RTLAND & WILLAMETTE
VALLEY RAILWAY.

ANNUAL BALL
OF
rge Wright Post & Corps
FRIDAY EVENING, March 5th,
Taylor Streets.

ORAL GARDEN,
Kutzschan & Schedecke
FLOWERS
147 Main st., cor. Seventh

PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT,
Masquerade Suits
AND
Theatrical Costumes
FOR RENT.

T. CHARLES HOTEL.
(EUROPEAN PLAN) Proprietor
KNOWLES
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Restaurant Connected with the House

N DUNN'S BRICK-YARD.
...d Brick, Red Brick, Pressed Brick,
and all kinds of Ornamental Brick
a Specialty.

BARON LIEBIG'S
TRACT OF MEAT
FOR SALE BY
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.

FENCE POSTS!
We are now prepared to deliver
DAR FENCE POSTS

TICE OF REMOVAL
...al Agency of EUGENE D. WHITE

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter
REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT
PORTLAND, March 3—4 49 P M

TOTAL'S WEATHER.
Indications for Oregon and Washington for the next thirty two hours: Continued fair weather.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.
...chattel, at salesroom, No 42 First st...

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.
...Booked to arrive over the Northern Pacific: ... W Ferrier and ... and brother, S Spitzley and

PERSONAL
...of the O R & N Co, has ... of the Northern Pacific station at
...leaves to-day for an extended ... county to look after his mining
...of Oregon, called at the ... THE OREGONIAN in New York
...Green, of Mt. Tabor, has gone on ... East, taking in his former home,
...who has been confined to his ... be about, though not free from
...who started East a month ... partnership whereby the firm ... establishment in the ... springs, Ark, ... returning to Portland ... for San ... months' ... the Queen ... Alaska run

SHIP MENTION.

NEW GOODS

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.—An impression has gained currency that the price of tickets for the Du Bois concerts has advanced. This is a mistake; the regular prices of the theater prevail, namely, $1 and nothing extra for reserved seats. There has been a great rush for seats and Miss Du Bois will receive a substantial as well as complimentary benefit. The program published yesterday indicates that the ballad concert on this evening will be particularly interesting to those who are pleased with a melodious song rather than an operatic aria. Mr Lowndale, Miss Wallace and Miss Kennedy will all sing sympathetic ballads. Miss Wallace, whose success in "The Mikado" is pleasantly remembered, will lend the sweetness of her voice to a charming love song by Arditi, and Mr Lowndale will sing the one song in which Santley created such a sensation. The management of the Casino, out of compliment to Miss DuBois, have done a graceful thing by arranging to take their company to Astoria on Thursday and Friday nights, thus showing their good will as well as good taste. To-morrow evening will be devoted principally to scenes from operas, and all will be anxious to see Miss Du Bois and Mr Lowndale in opera.

APPEALED INDIAN CASE.—The case of Kie, an Alaska Indian, convicted in the district court of Alaska of the crime of manslaughter, will soon come up in the U. S. circuit court here on a writ of error. The case involves an important question of law, which is whether the Indians of Alaska are amenable only to their tribal laws or can be tried in the United States courts. Kie having discovered his wife [illegible] killed her. By the tribal laws the crime of adultery is punishable by death, but Kie was tried in the U. S. district court and found guilty of manslaughter. The circuit court here being the court of appeal from the district court of Alaska, Kie has appealed his case and Judge Deady will now be called upon to decide his liability in the matter.

CAUSE OF AN ACCIDENT.—In the item published in THE OREGONIAN of the 2d inst., about an accident to the military convicts by the breaking of the saw at the post sawmill, the cause was not correctly reported. The saw was a new one, having been in use only about two weeks. The babbit metal was not worn out of the boxing, and the accident was caused by the carelessness of the prisoners at the saw by holding the stick of wood at an angle before it was pressed up to meet the saw, and then by one of them pressing down his end of the stick so as to make it lie flat on the saw table, thus "canting" the saw toward the table and the teeth struck the iron plate along the side of the saw table.

TOO TENDER HEARTED.—Notwithstanding that the price per day charged by the Good Samaritan hospital for taking care of the indigent sick is much less than formerly paid, the bills presented to the council last night were almost twice as large as they used to be for the same time. This caused Councilman Andrus to imagine that an epidemic of poverty had struck the town, and he suggested that the chief of police be instructed not to be so tender hearted. The city had no intention of sending every one who wished to go to the hospital, and more care must be taken in the matter and only utterly destitute people be made chargeable to the city.

CHEAPER LAMP LIGHTING.—For some time past the enormous bills presented to the council for putting up and repairing lamps have excited surprise. Bids have been received by the councillor doing this work for the present year, from which an idea can be formed as to how the bills were so large. The bid of Halprune, who has been doing the work, was as follows: Setting lamp posts, $4 50; lanterns, each $11; fountains, $2. The bid of Ufelt Bros. was as follows: Setting lamp posts, $2 60; lanterns, each $5 75; fountains and burners, $2. The prospect is that the bills for setting and repairing lamps will not be so large in future.

POLICE UNPAID.—Since the beginning of the present year the payment of salaries of the police force has been regularly voted, but the policemen have not received any money, on account of the city treasury, particularly that portion of it denominated as the police fund, being in a depleted condition. It is also said that the officers will not be paid off until the 1st of April. A settlement on this date will prove a bonanza to many of them, who will also handle a larger sum of money at any one time than they have in a long period. As they need it sadly this little circumstance will not avail them much.

PHIL SAUNDERS'S ESTATE.—A J Marshall, administrator of Phil Saunders, insane, yesterday made a report to the county court. The saloon owned by Phil at the corner of First and Pine streets, was bought in by Gerdes and Botefuhr for $400. They had a claim against it for $483 45, and the total debts against the place amount to something like $800. Mr Marshall was ordered to pay the creditors 20 cents on the dollar on their claims. This with the expenses will take up about all the money realized by the sale.

A RICH TREAT AND A GOOD TIME.—The young ladies of Hall street M. E. church Sunday school give an entertainment and sociable to-morrow (Friday) evening. "Liberty in Search of a Home" will be presented. Twenty-five young ladies personate different nations inviting Liberty to come to them and different professions that offer to help her. Plenty of music. A good social time. Admission 25 cents.

COAL INTEREST.—Mr C. D. Folger, who has been active in the development of the coal interest of Cowlitz county, has disposed of his interest in the mines to C. A. Alisky and others. Mr Folger is now negotiating for a new discovery in coal in Eastern Oregon, specimens of which have been received here and pronounced by experts to be the best coal yet discovered on the Pacific coast.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Deady will announce a decision in this court this morning in the case of the British bark Director, Balfour, Guthrie & Co. libellants.

THE COURTS.

Judge Smith yesterday decided the motion for a writ of review in the case of J. Abrahamson vs J. Jorgenson, and set the judgment rendered in the case by Justice of the Peace White aside. Jorgenson sued Abrahamson to recover a box containing tools of which he claimed he was the owner. The case was tried before a jury and decided in Jorgenson's favor. A writ of review was taken on the ground of errors in law, and that the court exceeded its jurisdiction.

The motion for a new trial and for judgment notwithstanding the verdict was denied by Judge Smith yesterday in the case of George Wigg vs the city of East Portland. Wigg got judgment a short time ago against East Portland for $[illegible] for services rendered as a physician during the small pox scare.

December 9, 1885, Moses Langtree brought an action in Justice Greene's court against the Dayton Flouring Mills company, F. S. Harding, Theodore Liebe and William Barnell, to recover a balance due of $85 for services in the sale of the Dayton flouring mill property for Harding, Liebe and Barnell. He got judgment for the sum asked in the lower court, and an appeal was taken to the state circuit court. Yesterday the case was tried before Judge Smith and a jury and Langtree again came out victorious.

In department No. 1, state circuit court, yesterday, the case of Fisk & McMillan vs the O. R. & N. company was dismissed at the plaintiffs' costs. Plaintiffs sued defendants to recover $[illegible] for horses killed by defendants' cars in the month of October, 1884. The case was tried January 20th last, and resulted in a verdict for Fisk & McMillan for $[illegible]. A motion was made for a new trial, on the ground of errors and insufficiency of evidence. The dismissal of the cause leads to the belief that matters have been arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

To-day Judge Smith will decide the motion to strike out parts of the answer in the case of Rev. H. A. Danziger vs the Congregation Chebra Ahavat Sholam. Danziger sues to recover $[illegible] for services as a rabbi.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the guardianship of Ellen Mallory, a minor—Victor Bellinger, Wallace Mount and R. G. Morrow appointed appraisers.

Road south side of mountain, through Mount Zion—Philo Holbrook, A. F. Borthwick and P. W. Gillette appointed viewers to meet at county clerk's office Monday, the 15th inst.

Relocation of road from Wheeler road across Sandy river—J. A. Hurlburt, John Sweeny and F. L. H. Rickard appointed viewers, and W. B. Marye surveyor, to meet March 19th, at E. J. Taylor's residence.

Petition of John Mattes for license to sell liquor in Sellwood, denied for the reason that he had not a sufficient number of petitioners.

Petition of Curtin & Murphy continued for hearing until to-morrow. This is for a liquor license at Albina.

Road from C. C. Philips's house to Cornelius Pass road, David Brooks, Wm. Gatton and Philo Holbrook appointed viewers, and W. B. Marye, surveyor, to meet at C. C. Philips's house on March 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Application for a ferry license from A. Strait, in Portland, to the east bank of the Willamette river at the north line of East Portland. License granted for fifteen years, at $20 per year, until the further order of the court. Rate to be charged, five cents. The application was made by Capt. W. H. Foster, and the ferry is already in operation. It is a small boat affair, and the license gives the owners of it the right to carry only passengers.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

In the case of Hughes against the Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment company a demurrer to the complaint was set for hearing on Monday, March 8, 1886.

In the case of the Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment company against Hughes, a plea in abatement was confessed, and two cases were consolidated, with leave to file an amended complaint with new matter therein.

SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

MARCH TERM 1886

FOURTH DISTRICT

State of Oregon resp vs Mar Jim app
S A Neppach administratrix of the estate of Wm Neppach resp vs W R Jordan app
W S Lowell and R R Thompson et al, resps vs the Willamette Valley R R Co et al, apps
John Y Evans resp vs H Cook app
Horatio Cook app vs I. Pate Tustin and R I Murton executors of the will of S Murton, deceased resps
William Bingham et al resps vs Lian Sing et al, resps
Portland Lumbering & Manufacturing Co et al apps vs School District No 1 et al resps
C M Rohr resp vs Jerry G Baker app
The State of Oregon resp vs J H Cavanaugh app
J F Haseltine, et al apps vs W W Espey and R H Thompson resps
Frank R Harrington et al apps vs George C Larocque resp and John F Apperson garnishee resp
A H Johnson app vs A J Knott et al resps
Elias Eberhard et al resps vs The City of Portland app
Emma A Rice, resp vs Sylvester Rice app
Joseph Gaston, resp vs William Hale et al app and Ellis G Hughes app vs Joseph Gaston resp
Ben H Holladay resp vs Jos Holladay et al app
Eugene D White app vs J C Moreland as county judge et al resp
M O Keefe resp vs Emil Weber and Jake Weber apps
H N Frettyman resp vs The O R & N Co app
Wm Honeyman app vs The Or & Cal R R Co resp
F A J Nicklin admr of the estate of Paul Brennan, deceased resp vs Frank Holton app
The North Pacific Lumbering company resp, vs The City of East Portland app
Walter Danvers resp vs Richard Durkin app
A R Knell resp vs H H Roesling et al app
Jacob Cline app vs Wally Cline resp and W R Cline resp vs Jacob Cline app
S Herman resp, vs R M Kyle app
H J Saksdorf, app vs J F Frickel et al apps
Henry Swift Jr resp vs M P Mulkey et al W Fair Hill apps

FIRST DISTRICT

Jemima Colver and Jesse Dollarhide administrators of the estate of Lewallen Colver apps vs Philip Walwell resp, appeal from Jackson county
John F Miller app vs James Fobis resp appeal from Klamath county

SECOND DISTRICT

W G Prickett et al resps, vs. M. S. Cleek, app appeal from Lane county
Jesse Saverns, administrator of the estate of Johanna Goodchild deceased app vs. S M Yaran resp appeal from Lane county
Hop Sing et al resps vs Benjamin Holand app appeal from Lane county
The State of Oregon ex rel Wm. B. Shaw resps vs Joel Ware, county clerk of Lane county

SECOND DISTRICT

Hiram Lee resp vs Alexander Cooley, app appeal from Lane county
D J Larkin admr of the estate of W P Franklin deceased app vs The Willamette Valley & Coast R R Co resps appeal from Benton county

THIRD DISTRICT

James H Olds resp vs W B Carey et al apps appeal from Yamhill county

FIFTH DISTRICT

John Winter et al, apps, vs William Durham, resp appeal from Washington county
John McCann app, vs O R & N Co resps appeal from Clatsop county
Geo W Holcomb resp vs Mary Mooney app appeal from Clackamas county
Peter A Waite resp vs The Oregon Iron & Steel Co, app appeal from Clackamas

SIXTH DISTRICT

The State of Oregon resp vs Austin Yocum app
State of Oregon resp, vs. Dexter Roberts app appeal from Umatilla county
Geo Steel resp vs D B Rees et al, apps
Thomas Moorehouse resp vs R W Dunica lett and L B Cox, app, appeal from Umatilla county
H N Wheeler et al resps vs George M Harrab app appeal from Umatilla county
F K Smith app vs Portland Savings Bank app appeal from Umatilla county
Paul Cook resp vs A J Kinnon et al app appeal from Baker county
Wm C Hindman et al resps vs Baker county and others app appeal from Baker county
Robert Sargent resp vs Umatilla county resp appeal from Umatilla county
W B Hamilton resp vs T J Murphy et al, the estate of W H Martin deceased apps, appeal from Union county

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Hannah French resp vs E C Thompson et al and J Creswell app appeal from Morrow county
Samuel B Lane et al vs James W Smith app appeal from Gilliam county
C S Miller resp vs Mary E Miller app appeal from Wasco county
Gilliam county, resp vs Wasco county app appeal from Wasco county
Michael Sullivan resp vs the O R & N Co, app appeal from Wasco county
Walter Odell resp vs Peter Godfrey app appeal from Wasco county
State of Oregon resp vs James Wortley app appeal from Wasco county

THE "GANDER RIDGE" WAR.

Two of the Days Held to Answer—A Clothes Prop as a Weapon of Attack—Two Women go to Jail for a Brief Period

Yesterday the second chapter of the war on "Gander ridge" was heard in the police court by Judge Dement. The Day faction were on trial. Mrs Day and her daughter Lizzie were charged with assault with a dangerous weapon on Margaret Holland, and Mrs. Griesbach, Ed Roth, James Johnson and John McCabe with assault and battery on Mrs Holland. Many versions of the affair were given. The story, as told by a disinterested witness, and probably nearer the truth than any of the other tales, is that W. O. Allen and the Hollands broke down the fence and then crossed over on to the lot under control of Mrs. Day, and about which there is a contention for ownership. Mrs Holland fell, and to raise herself took hold of Mrs Day's dress. A squabble ensued and Lizzie Day came to the rescue. She first made for Mrs Holland with a small stick, and next with a pole about six feet long and several inches in diameter, used as a clothes "prop." In trying to strike Mrs Holland Lizzie was unsuccessful, as the pole invariably caught in the clothes line, so, failing to strike Mrs Holland, Lizzie poked her in the ribs with the pole. Tuesday the Hollands in giving their evidence denied that Allen pushed down the fence, but yesterday when on the witness stand they were forced to admit that he did break it down. Judge Dement held Mrs Day and her daughter to answer before the grand jury in $50 bonds and dismissed the cases against the others. He scored the Hollands when rendering his decision, saying that their tongues had become unloosed, and that what was black Tuesday, yesterday was white, and had the evidence that came out against Allen yesterday developed itself Tuesday, he would have adjudged him guilty and have fined him. Judge Dement then proceeded to tax the costs in the cases against Mrs Holland, and said that in accordance with a statutory provision, if she did not pay them within a certain length of time execution would issue against her property.

Tuesday Justice Davis bound Mrs. Day and her daughter to keep the peace in the sum of $100 each. Mrs Day thought the facts in the case did not justify the action, so she went to jail and had Mr Coleman, her attorney, sue out a writ of habeas corpus for her release. It was argued yesterday before Judge Stearns, who decided that he had no power to go behind the commitment, or, in other words could not rehear and rejudge the case. Mrs Day and daughter were remanded back to jail. They, however, did not feel like remaining in the county hotel, so the required bond was filed with Justice Davis, with James Franey and John Gibson as sureties.

PROBABLY THE SAME AL WHITE.

ALBINA, March 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Some years ago, when I was employed on the construction of the O R & N Co's railroad, along the upper Columbia, there was a contemptible scrub of a jack-legged gambler named Al White engaged in supplying the workmen along the line with bad whisky. He peddled it from a boat, in which he followed the men up as the work progressed. He was looked upon as a sort of river pirate, and the men employed in blasting had orders to try and let off a blast as he came by in hope to sink his boat and kill him. The fellow followed the work to Ainsworth, where he established himself in a low doggery with a brothel attached. He became so obnoxious that the vigilantes ordered him from the town. I would like to know if the Oregon City Hoodlum Al White, who, I see by THE OREGONIAN, was released from jail a day or two since, is the same Al White mentioned above.

RAILROADER.

[He is probably the same man, as his earmarks would seem to indicate as much.]

EVERYBODY should apply to W. H. MARSHALL, General Agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, Ash street, corner Front, for cut rates.

CONVENTION CALLED.

Portland April 28 the Place and Time the Republicans will Meet

Proceedings of the State Central Committee Yesterday. Primaries to be Held April 6 and County Conventions April 16

The republican state central committee met at committee rooms yesterday at 11 A. M. and was called to order by Joseph Simon, chairman.

The secretary called the roll of counties and they were represented as follows:

Baker—I. D. Stevens, by J. E. Walker proxy
Benton—F. Allen, by W. P. Keady proxy
Clackamas—E. L. Eastham
Clatsop—C. W. Fulton, by A. J. Fulton proxy
Columbia—Geo. W. McBride
Curry—H. D. Blake, by J. Gaston proxy
Crook—I. N. Sargent, by M. C. George proxy
Douglas—D. S. K. Buick
Grant—M. L. Olmsted, by J. M. Bower proxy
Josephine—E. M. Nickerson, by H. B. Miller proxy
Lane—John Kelly
Linn—H. H. Hewitt, by F. P. Hogg proxy
Marion—J. W. Crawford
Multnomah—Joseph Simon
Polk—J. D. Lee
Tillamook—H. F. Goodspeed, by W. D. Stillwell proxy
Umatilla—H. L. Marston
Union—W. J. Snodgrass
Wasco—A. A. Bonney, by F. P. Mays proxy
Washington—T. D. Humphrey
Yamhill—H. Hurd

Klamath, Lake and Gilliam were, by unanimous consent, represented by J. W. Cartwright.

On motion of Crawford, April 28 was agreed upon as the time for holding the state convention.

On motion, it was agreed that the committee recommend Tuesday, April 6, as the time for holding the primaries and Friday, April 16, as the time for holding the county conventions, unless otherwise ordered by the proper county central committees.

On motion of Bower, the basis of apportionment of delegates was fixed at one delegate at large for each county, and one delegate for every 150 votes or fraction over one-half thereof cast for Blaine for president in 1884.

On motion of Bower, a committee of five was appointed to report the number of delegates to which the several committees are entitled under the above apportionment, and a committee of three to draft the call for state convention. The chairman appointed on first named committee Messrs J. M. Bower, George W. McBride, J. D. Lee, A. J. Fulton and J. W. Crawford, and on the committee to frame the call he appointed Messrs. E. L. Eastham, D. S. K. Buick and W. J. Snodgrass.

The committee at 1:30 P. M. adjourned for one hour.

On re-assembling at 2:30 P. M., reports of sub-committees were read and adopted, and are embraced in the call published below.

Humphrey moved that Portland be selected as the place for holding the convention. The Dalles was named by McBride, Astoria by Fulton, Salem by Crawford and Corvallis by Lee. The first vote resulted as follows: Portland 8, The Dalles 6, Astoria 2, Salem 3, Corvallis 2. On the second vote Portland was selected and the committee adjourned. The proceedings were marked throughout by the most harmonious feeling. Following is the call for a

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A republican state convention for the state of Oregon is called to meet at Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to wit: Representative in congress, judge of supreme court, governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, state printer and district officers of the several judicial districts, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The convention will consist of [illegible] delegates, apportioned among the several counties as follows:

Baker		Lake	
Benton		Lane	
Clackamas		Linn	
Clatsop		Marion	
Columbia		Morrow	
Coos		Multnomah	
Crook		Polk	
Curry		Tillamook	
Douglas		Umatilla	
Gilliam		Union	
Grant		Wasco	
Jackson		Washington	
Josephine		Yamhill	
Klamath			

The above being one delegate at large for each county and one for each 150 votes or fraction over one-half thereof cast for James G. Blaine at the presidential election of 1884.

The committee recommend that the primaries be held in the several precincts on Tuesday, April 6, and the county conventions on Friday, April 16, unless otherwise ordered by the proper county central committees.

[illegible]

The republicans of the state, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor, giving free popular education to the masses of the people, and protecting all the citizens in their rights, ... our ... country, and who believe ... state by maintaining ... and purposes are cordially invited to unite in selecting delegates to the republican state convention.

JOSEPH SIMON, Chairman.
C. W. McBride, Secretary.
Portland, Or., March 3, 1886.

POULTRY AWARDS.

Complete List of Prize Winners at the First Exhibition of the New Association

Edward Carey of the *Farmer and Dairyman*, judge, assisted by C. Nairn of Ballston, Oregon, yesterday made public the awards at the poultry show as follows:

CLASS 1—ASIATICS

Light Brahmas—Trio 1st, Wheeler & Peckham, East Portland and Carlton, Oregon.
Buff Cochins—Cockerel 1st N. L. Curry, Portland; cockerel trio and pullets 1st the same.
Partridge Cochins—Pair, 1st, Thos. N. Strong, Portland, Oregon.
Langshan—Cock 1st, Miss Talbot, Portland, Oregon; trio 1st, Mrs. Daniels, Portland, Oregon; trio 2d Wheeler & Peckham, East Portland and Carlton; trio cockerel and pullet 1st the same.

CLASS 2—GAMES

Black Breasted Red—Trio first Dr. W. J. Saylor, Portland, Or; trio second Mrs George A. Perrin, Victoria, B. C.
Red Piles—Trio first, Mrs. G. A. Perrin, Victoria, B. C.
Brown Reds—Trio, first Wheeler & Peckham, East Portland, Or.
Silver Duck Wing—Trio first Wheeler & Peckham, East Portland, Or.
Mixed Games—Pair first N. L. Curry, Portland, Or.

CLASS 3—GAME BANTAMS

Yellow Duck Wing—Pair first N. L. Curry, Portland, Or.
Black Breasted Red—Pair first C. H. [illegible], Portland, Or.; pair second Dr. E. A. Jones, East Portland, Or.

CLASS 4—HAMBURGS

[illegible]

CLASS 5—SPANISH

[illegible]

Andalusians—Trio first Dr. E. A. Jones, East Portland, Or.

Brown Leghorns—Cockerel first J. M. Garrison, Forest Grove, Or.; pullet first the same; pullet second [illegible], Portland, Or.; pair first C. H. Ricker, Vancouver, W. T.; trio first the same; trio second A. Kunz, East Portland, Or.; cockerel and pullets trio first and second George Lowe, Portland, Or.; pen first C. H. Ricker, Vancouver, W. T.; pen second J. M. Garrison, Forest Grove, Or.; pen cockerel and pullets first W. H. Johnson, Vancouver, W. T.; pen cockerel and pullets second Ira B. Sturgis, Portland, Or.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Pair first J. M. Garrison, Forest Grove, Or.

White Leghorns—Hen first W. H. Johnson, Vancouver, W. T.; pair first Dr. W. H. Saylor, Portland, Or.; trio, first A. Smiley, Vancouver, W. T.; pen first C. H. Ricker, the same place.

CLASS 6—AMERICANS

Plymouth Rocks—Cockerel first Geo. B. Lent, Portland, Or.; pair first C. H. Ricker, Vancouver, W. T.; pair second, George Beck, Portland; trio first A. Cameron, Albina, Or.; trio second Geo. Lowe, Portland, Or.; cockerel and pullets trio first Peter Tell, Portland, Or.; cockerel and pullets trio second W. H. Johnson, Vancouver, W. T.; pen first J. M. Garrison, Forest Grove, Or.; pen second, C. H. Ricker, Vancouver, W. T.

Black Javas—Pair first C. H. Ricker, Vancouver, W. T.; trio first the same; pen first the same.

Wyandottes—Cock first Wheeler and Peckham, East Portland and Carlton; cockerel first Dr. E. A. Jones, East Portland, Or.; hen first J. M. Garrison, Forest Grove, Or.; pair first, the same; pair second Dr. C. C. Strong, Portland, Or.; trio first C. H. Ricker, Vancouver, W. T.; trio second J. M. Garrison, Forest Grove, Or.; pen first the same.

CLASS 7—POLISH

White Crested Black—Pair first F. R. Strong, Portland, Or.; trio first, the same.
Golden Trio first C. H. Ricker, Vancouver, W. T.; trio second Wheeler and Peckham, East Portland and Carlton.

CLASS 8—BANTAMS

Golden Seabright—Pair first, Isabella Hewitt, Portland, Or.

CLASS 9—DUCKS

Imperial Pekin—Trio first George Lowe, Portland, Or.; trio, second A. Smiley, Vancouver, W. T.
Imperial Pekin Ducklings—Trio first A. Kunz, East Portland, Or.
Rouen Ducks—Trio, first, C. H. Ricker, Vancouver, W. T.

CLASS 10—ORNAMENTAL.

Pearl Guineas—Pair, first I. B. Sturgis, Portland, Or.; pair second A. Smiley, Vancouver, W. T.

CLASS 11—CAGE BIRDS

Canary Birds (Cage) First Miller Bros, Portland, Oregon.

CLASS 12—TURKEYS

Bronze Gobbler—First George Lowe, Portland, Oregon.

CLASS 13—FANCY PIGEONS

White Fantail—Pair First, Wheeler & Peckham, East Portland and Carlton.
White Fantail Ruffled—Pair First Wheeler & Peckham, East Portland and Carlton.
Black Tumblers—Pair, First, Wheeler & Peckham, East Portland and Carlton.
White Nuns—Pair, first, Wheeler & Peckham, East Portland and Carlton.

CLASS 14—RABBITS

English White—Pair, first, Wm. Fowler, East Portland.

CLASS 15—DOGS

Collies—Pair, breeders, first, C. Nairn, Ballston, Polk county, Or.; pair puppies first the same.
Largest Collection—First premium, C. H. Ricker, Vancouver, W. T.; second Wheeler & Peckham, East Portland and Carlton, Or.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT

County Treasurer Showers has filed his report for the month of February. It shows:

COUNTY FUND

Balance on hand	$1,3[illegible] 6[illegible]
Rec'd from R. Clegborn, produce sold	18 00
Rec'd from H. McBride, produce sold	2 50
Rec'd from J. N. Sanders, trial fees	80
Rec'd from T. A. Jordan, account of taxes 1885	1,714 21
Rec'd from J. C. Moreland, for Mrs Binder	25 00
Rec'd from R. Sattler, liquor license	100 00
Rec'd from S. B. Parrish, fare expenses examining insane	17 50
Total in county fund	$3,303 68

SCHOOL FUND

Balance on hand	$ 1,1[illegible] 72
Rec'd from T. A. Jordan, account taxes 1885	[illegible] 59
Rec'd from J. N. Sanders	4 70
Total in school fund	$1,111 01

STATE FUND

Balance on hand	$ 4 [illegible]
Rec'd from T. A. Jordan, account of taxes 1885	[illegible]
Total in state fund	$ 317 41

RECAPITULATION.

Amount in county fund	$3,303 68
Amount in school fund	1,111 01
Amount in state fund	17 41
Total	$5,[illegible] 1[illegible]

Plain, Unvarnished Truth.
Olympian Partisan

Who have listened to the oft-repeated charges that the rich man was becoming richer and the poor man poorer until they are convinced that it is the [illegible] ... and in the heat of passion or suffering from their supposed wrongs, when led by mean but dangerous demagogues they violate law. Stop and think, men of America. More than 9 per cent of all the rich men, capitalists if you will, were in the past wage workers, and were as you now are oppressed by capital. They, by the inexorable laws of frugality, industry and economy have accumulated wealth, leaving the wage worker and are now the wage payer. By strict economy, industry and not engaging in useless senseless strikes, that are always more in the interest of the lazy shiftless spendthrifts among the laboring class, you can soon join the wage payer and capitalists.

Another Life Saved.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: Fall last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large lumps of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. At this time a friend who had been cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS advised me to give it a trial. We got a bottle, and she began to improve and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
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IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

[illegible] Lower than the Lowest, at
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Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

—THE—
[illegible]

SCHEDULE OF RATES·

Hacks for funerals [illegible]	$1 50
Riders, per [illegible]	1 50
Calling [illegible]	1 50
Each additional hour	1 00
Theater parties	
[illegible]	2 00
[illegible]	00
[illegible] steamers	
[illegible]	1 00
Each additional [illegible]	50
(No charge for Baggage)	
Weddings, Each hack	3 00
Funerals, for Hearse (extra)	4 00

TWO HORSE COUPES

Rates for two horse coupes within the following limits: North further than Couch street, nor further west than [illegible], not [illegible] street, nor further west than [illegible]

One [illegible]	25
[illegible] persons	50
Riding and calling per hour	1 00
To and from theaters [illegible] per couple	1 50

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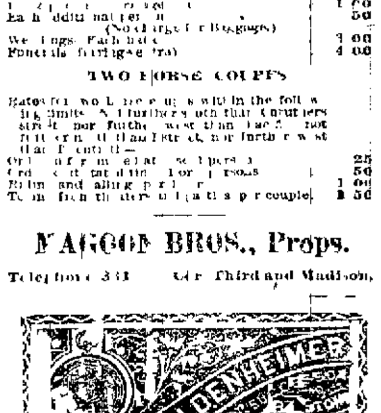

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Agts. San Francisco.

THE RAILROAD WAR.
Cutting Rates All Along the Line in Every Department!

Fine Boots and Shoes at Prices that Will Make You Smile!

AT CUT-RATE PRICES—AT TANTALIZING PRICES

We Did Not Steal This Stock, but we got it from a Party who Did and they Must be Sold at Cut-Rate Prices!

See the Crowds at this Sale—There is a Reason for It.

Ladies' Extra Fine Genuine French Kid, flexible sole, in French Opera and Acme last, a regular $6 50 and $7 Shoe for	$4 50
Ladies' American Kid in Opera and Common Sense last, a splendid shoe, formerly $3, now	2 00
Ladies' American Kid, the best grade, formerly $3 50, now	2 50
Ladies' Fr. Kid in 4 styles of toes, we have 50 pairs, reduced from $5 to	3 75
Ladies' Pebble Goat, button, round toes, high cut, worked holes, neatly finished, former price $3	1 40
Ladies' Op. Toe Kid Slippers, steel beaded satin bow, former price $2 25, now	1 15
Ladies' Op. Toe Kid Slippers, all sizes and widths, former price $2, now	95
Child's Pebble top Button, neat and strong shoe, at half price at	95
Child's Pebble top Button, neat and strong, better grade	1 00
Infants' Button, 1000 pairs, former price 50c and 75c, now	15
Infant's Button in French Pebble or Mat Kid, former price 75c, now	45
Men's Hand Sewed, the Best French Calf button in every shape toe, former price $7 50, now	5 00
Men's Hand Sewed Congress and Lace Bals, all styles, former price $7 50, now	5 00
Men's Button Congress and Bal's, all styles, former price $5, now	2 50
Men's Working Boots, strong, and neat, former price $4 75, now	2 75
Men's Sewed Dress Calf Boots, French stock, goat leg, former price $7 50, now	4 50
Men's B Calf Congress, 5 styles, former price $2 75, now	1 75
Men's B Calf Button, 3 styles, former price $3 50, now	2 50
Men's B Calf Lace Fancy Bal	[illegible]
Ladies' B Calf Bals, all sizes	1 25
Misses' B Calf Bals, all sizes	1 00
Ladies' Full Stock Kip, riveted	1 50
Youths' Full Stock Kip, riveted	1 25

The above prices on single pairs are cheaper than other shoe dealers buy them at Wholesale.
See Name and Number on the Door.
LEWIS BROS.,
249 First st., between Main and Madison.

E. MEYER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. Selling & Co. and P. Selling,
We will still continue our
[illegible]
—AND—
[illegible]
FOR 14 DAYS.

Our Mr. MEYER, who is now on his way to San Francisco and Eastern markets to purchase our
Spring Stock!
Has given Positive Instructions to
SELL OFF
All Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., now in stock,
Regardless of Cost,
As we must have
ROOM! ROOM!!
Will continue to sell, Without Reserve, for the next 14 days only.
CALL AND SEE OUR
Bargains.
Send for Catalogue and Samples.
E. MEYER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. SELLING & CO. and P. SELLING,
Cor. First and Yamhill Sts.,
Portland, Or.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

[illegible] B. STEINBACH & CO'S
[illegible]

We desire to return our sincere thanks to our patrons for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us during our sale which closes this week. We take pleasure in [illegible] entire stock at Actual New York Cost ... large sales during the past sixty days ... efforts to give good goods ... the money has been appreciated. In returning thanks for past favors we beg leave to call the attention of our friends and the public in general to the following:

Spring and Summer Styles
[illegible] placing in stock. Our Mr. A. [illegible] has just returned from New York, where he has been superintending the manufacture of

The Finest Line of Clothing Ever Brought to the North Pacific Coast.

These goods are arriving daily by express and freight, and we invite the public to call and inspect the [illegible] ... our attention to our large line of

Spring & Summer Styles in Clothing, Hats & Furnishing Goods,

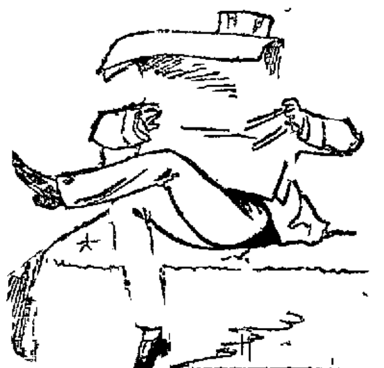
With [illegible] the fullest assurance that an inspection of our [illegible] will [illegible] ... have examined ... the ... productions ever manufactured and brought to this coast. Owing to [illegible] circumstances ... to enable us to offer as we do the Most Attractive Novelties of the Season at exceptionally Low Prices. Our goods are characterized by a perfect taste and desery the high rank they hold. ... full line of medium grades also and can suit all classes.

OUR CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
Is replete with Novelties. We invite parents to examine our New and Nobby Designs.

We have made several important changes in our Country Order Department, and now have the best in the State. We respectfully solicit orders, and will give prompt attention and guarantee satisfaction.

[illegible]
CLOTHIERS & HATTERS
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.
[illegible]

KOHN
THE CLOTHIER
Cor Second and Morrison Streets



AH! THERE!
Here we are again, making our usual bow, and this time our
GRAND
[illegible]
MEN'S & BOYS' NOBBY-MADE SUITS, OVERCOATS, ETC.

We are not going to "bore you to death" telling you what we are going to do, and we are not going to talk you to death when you call on us, nor are we coming around to your office, or enter your back door, or slide into your open window, and tell you and impress you with the idea that we own you, body and soul, and that you must buy your clothing from us; for if we adopted such methods we would be following our competitors; but we are too far above these devices.

We Lead—We Never Follow!

WE NEVER DRUM ANY ONE. We invite through the columns of the daily press all to call on us, and we assure you that we TAKE GREAT PLEASURE in showing our Elegant Stock to every one, whether they buy or not. That's what we are here for—to cater to the public wants; and the immense patronage bestowed on KOHN THE CLOTHIER during the past shows that his modern ways of doing business are appreciated by a sensible public.

IN CONCLUSION,
We wish to inform you that the greater part of our Spring Stock is now in, and we cordially invite the public to call on us. Very truly yours,
KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

THE SCENT OF A FLOWER

The scent of the flower is a wonderful thing!
It plays round the heart like the zephyrs of spring,
So subtle, so soft, so resistless its power
No monarchy rules like the scent of a flower

Some colors so blend with past happier years
They move us like melodies breathing through tears
For they bring back the faces and forms that are cold
And walks in the wild woods 'mid sunsets of gold

A fragrance exhales from a flower that I know,
Dear pledge of a love in the sweet long ago
When tastes were more simple and purer our pleasures
And gifts of fresh blossoms were holier treasures

One eve when the dew on the leaves glittered bright
He proffered the prize with a tender "Good night"
And my spirit grew faint with ecstatic emotion
For I felt in that flower lay a lifetime devotion

He is gone, yet the scent of that delicate flower
Still holds me with all the old passionate power
And oft my sick heart would lie down in despair
But that mercy divine melts my sorrow in prayer

Consider the lilies! Lord grant us to be
By the field and the garden brought nearer to Thee
To read in sweet blossoms Thy goodness and power
And an infinite love in the scent of the flower
—*The Quiver*

TOM'S WIFE.

A STORY OF THE OIL REGION

BY W. T. M[illegible]

[Written for The Oregonian]

The cold December winds whistled about the small shanty-like depot at Bigley station. The telegraph operator who also acted as station agent at night stood upon the platform with the lantern by his side. There came a rumbling sound followed by a sharp shrill whistle, and a moment later the far-away light of the night express as it rounded the curve came into view. The station agent gave a shrug of satisfaction. Inside a warm fire blazed in the little round stove and the agent was anxious to return to his comfortable quarters indoors.

A rush, a roar, the rumbling came nearer and nearer and the express stopped at the station. The station agent called out in tones of recognition to the brakemen. No one boarded the train at Bigley station. A man and a woman alighted. The conductor leaned from the platform of the smoking car, waved his lantern, the engineer pulled a lever and away sped the express on its journey into a world of night and darkness.

The station agent entered the dingy little depot followed by two passengers—the man and the woman. The former found a seat for the lady among the rough wooden benches in the waiting room, and following the station agent to the open door of the ticket office wherein the operator had disappeared, drew a long sigh as he said:

"Is there no town here, no hotel?"

"Not any," replied the operator. "This is only the station. Bigley's four miles off. But you ken stay here till mornin', when the stage 'll take you over."

"That's bad," mused the man as he thanked the operator and returned to where the woman was sitting.

He was a young man and she a very young woman. He was tall and slender with a delicate face and a light brown mustache. His dress and manner indicated refinement and good training in his youth. The girl—one could scarcely call her woman after a closer inspection—was smaller than her husband, likewise tall and slender, with a still more delicate face, with mild and tender blue eyes.

"Mary," said he, addressing her as he took a seat on the rough wooden bench by her side, "the town is four miles off. There is no hotel here and I am afraid we must make the best of these quarters until morning. Our baggage will come on the morning [illegible] stage to Bigley."

She spoke to him in the kindest of tones and uttered no word of dissent at his suggestions. While they chatted on trivial things he removed his overcoat and with her shawls made a comfortable couch for her on the long wooden seat. The door of the operator's room was open and the little round stove within sent its warm rays into the waiting room. The girl [illegible] upon the couch and the young fellow [illegible] kissed her lightly on the forehead. Then he walked across the room and entered the [illegible] of the [illegible] telegraph operator and station agent.

"Do you smoke?" inquired the stranger, and observing the smile light up the face of the operator as he nodded his head he continued:

"Well, if you smoke I was going to suggest that I'd trade you a good cigar for a chair here beside your fire."

"That's a fair trade," said the operator, as the smile on his face increased in dimensions and illumed his whole countenance.

"My name's Thomas Hayden," continued the stranger in a matter of fact way as he lighted a cigar and handed the burning match to the operator. "My wife Mary and I came up here from Philadelphia to make our fortunes in the oil business. If we fail, why, we fail, that's all, and can go back and commence life over again just where we left off in the city."

Then he fell to plying the operator with various questions: the cost of living, the price of land and a score of items in relation to the oil business. It was long past midnight, and as the two men sat and talked and smoked time passed quickly. Ere they were aware of the fleetness with which the hours passed the gray streaks of dawn were peeping over the neighboring hills. Twice did young Hayden return to the wooden bench in the adjoining room to find his young and fragile wife sleeping peacefully, and twice did he softly tiptoe his way back to the companionship of the little round stove and the smiling operator.

The morning came, the day express stopped at the station. Hayden's baggage was thrown roughly upon the platform and the operator bade good bye to his acquaintance of a night, and with [illegible] whistling [illegible] the bright [illegible] morning. The [illegible] station agent who arrived shortly before his departure was a large [illegible] and [illegible] to form his acquaintance and his wife [illegible] and made her toilet [illegible] trunk in the corner of the room. A lumbering stage was at the depot when the morning train arrived and Hayden, his wife and his [illegible] trunks were safely stored therein.

An hour's ride over the rough [illegible] of country road brought the [illegible] before the rough looking structure that boasted of being the finest and [illegible] hotel in Bigley—there was no other there. [illegible] and wife alighted, secured a room and began life in their new quarters amid strange friends and surroundings. Any one who has visited a young mining town in the far west can form an adequate picture of the budding town of a few weeks in the upper oil regions. The primitive hotel, a post office, a store or two, a score of frame houses and a wild mass of oil derricks constituted about all there was in Bigley. It was not many weeks before Thomas Hayden found acquaintances in the town, and among them Si Moffat, a young man like himself but rough in manner and dress, with a smooth florid face and a large well built frame. Tom Hayden possessed in one of his trunks in the hotel checks on a Philadelphia bank to the amount of several thousand dollars, but he had everything to learn about farms, gushers and wells and torpedoes and the thousand and one mysteries of the oil business. Si Moffat did not know of a dollar in the world he could call his own, but he had been born and reared in the oil country, and there was not a "gusher" within the radius of a hundred miles of which he could not give an accurate history. In addition to these attainments he was as honest a man as one could find in a day's journey, and a kind, warm heart beat within his breast.

A friendship sprung up between the two men, followed by a partnership. It was a commercial union of gold and experience, and with capital and business sense on one hand and experience and physical strength on the other the new firm entered into the race for wealth with vim and enterprise. The town grew, the price of oil increased and in a year Hayden had acquired considerable experience and Moffat could boast of a small bank account.

In two years after their arrival Tom Hayden and his wife were comfortably housed in a neat little cottage on the edge of the town. A blue eyed, sunny haired babe was just beginning to toddle about the house and lisp the name of "papa." They were supremely happy, these three—the tall [illegible] slender young man, the delicate wife and the sunny haired child. The little circle's happiness was increased perhaps when rough Si Moffat brought his candies and sweets from the new store. The town had grown and there were two stores now.

One morning in June Hayden left his home after kissing his wife and prattling daughter, and joining Moffat at the post [illegible] the two men started [illegible] for the location of one of their new wells just at the edge of town. The new well was to be shot that morning. The derrick stood in a little [illegible] a few hundred feet from the [illegible]. A wagon load of glycerine was already on the ground when the men arrived, and a score of small cans containing the [illegible] explosive stood about the derrick. The preparations were rapidly made and the [illegible] Moffat and Hayden and the others [illegible] the green sward several rods away. The [illegible] remained alone at the derrick. He was a character in the oil country, [illegible] known as the most cool headed torpedo shooter in all the region. He completed all the work of preparation by pouring still more of the inoffensive looking whitish liquid into the long tin tubes, and then lowered them with the aid of a reel and line, quickly but carefully, into the depths beneath the derrick. One hundred quarts of a most dangerous explosive had been thus lowered eight or nine hundred feet into the bowels of the earth. Heavy levers were then placed over the iron casing to avoid any chance of its being blown out. Several barrels of water were poured into the well and all was ready.

The man who was famed for his bravery in shooting wells quickly dropped the heavy iron known to oil men as "go devil," and quietly walked away. The iron weight was heard as it went rattling down the casing, and the silence of death reigned for a second. Suddenly the earth gave a slight shudder, the noise as of the booming of distant cannon was heard and all was still again. Only for an instant, however. A shimmer of gas was seen rising from the well, followed by a great white column of water streaked with yellow oil, which shot into the air hundreds of feet with a mighty rush and roar like the sound of escaping steam. The earth trembled and pieces of iron and wood were hurled into the air from the derrick and its fixtures. Amid the noise and the roar the piercing, plaintive cry of a human being rent the air. It was the voice of Tom Hayden. He had left his friends on the green sward and moved a few steps off to obtain a better view of the explosion. A large fragment of iron had been hurled from the exploded well, striking him on the forehead. He uttered one cry and fell backward. The cry startled the men and Moffat rushed through the dense spray of oil and water as it fell to the earth and reached the side of his friend and partner. He seized Tom's hands and rubbed them. They were warm and the eyes of the injured man partly opened. He recognized Moffat in an instant.

"Good bye, Si," he gasped, "I'm going to die. Take good care of Mary, Si—and—the child."

There was a rattle in his throat, his hands quivered and his eyes closed again. Moffatt placed his rough cheek against the body of his friend, but he could no longer hear the beating of the heart. Tom Hayden was dead. The sweet faced Mary was a widow. The sunny haired child was fatherless.

* * *

The oil towns of Pennsylvania are like mushrooms. They grow up in a day and fade away in a night. Five years later the town of Bigley was lying in the woods, cold and still, and [illegible] though its deserted buildings had no more resounded to the tramp of hurrying feet, or echoed the clang of the hammer and anvil. The oil had become exhausted. The hotel was in ruins and the huge towering derricks looked like skeletons as they swayed to and fro in the wind, often falling in crumbling heaps upon the ground. The ruins of the buildings were scattered everywhere, and tall grass and trees covered the decayed timbers and the stone foundations of the once prosperous town. Wild animals strayed from the surrounding forest through the deserted streets. The silence of the city of the dead prevailed throughout the town that was.

One afternoon a stranger stepped from the woodland into the grass grown street and walked past the ruins of the hotel. He carried a gun on his shoulder and a game bag on his arm. Two hunting dogs ran ahead of him, barking and causing the crumbling walls to re-echo their cries. The stranger saw a column of blue smoke curl from the chimney of a small cottage near the outskirts of the village hamlet. A man stood at the gateway in front of the house with an axe on his shoulder.

The stranger approached him and opened conversation.

"Why don't you go away from this deserted place?" he inquired of the man with the axe.

A shadow of pain crossed his face and for a few moments he was silent.

"I could do better away," at length he said, "but I can't go. She wants me to stay."

"And she—your wife?"

"Oh no. Mary. Tom's wife—his widow, I mean."

"And Tom?"

"My partner [illegible] partner until [illegible] a child. I promised him I'd look out for it [illegible] will. He was a city chap [illegible] and he came here with a hot house flower for a wife and a little money. He struck up a partnership with me, for I knowed all about the oil business [illegible] the well in the [illegible] and [illegible] was [illegible] promised to do the square thing by his widow. That's his grave over yonder on the hill, there with the flowers and the white tombstone on it. She wants to stay here because they lived here the first days of their married life. When she gets over it we'll go away, but what she wants I want, an' so we stay. Only the blasted pine yonder is your way out. Good bye, sir."

Honest Si Moffat was true to his trust. Tom's wife and the child were not without a friend.

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A LAND QUESTION

MONMOUTH, March 1

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

In case one has taken a pre-emption or a homestead within the limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and has proved up on said land, paying for the same $2 50 per acre, now since said grant in which this land is situated has been forfeited and is to return to government, is said person entitled to a return by government of half the money paid for the land?

SUBSCRIBER

The above is respectfully referred to the register and receiver at Oregon City. Will they do the inquirer and THE OREGONIAN the favor to answer it?

DINING cars the finest in the world run over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Cut rates. Ash street, corner Front. W. H. MARSHALL, General Agent.

BECK'S SILVER SPEECH

Examination of the Subject by a Farmer, from a Farmer's Standpoint

Various Considerations Going to Show that Mr Beck is not an Oracle of Wisdom on the Money Question

MACLEAY, Feb 28

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

If Senator Beck, in his elaborate speech on the silver coinage question, while basing his demand for the continued coinage of that metal on the claim that it would make money more plentiful in the hands of the laboring classes, had shown *how* that result would follow, his effort, as a means of educating the common people on that great financial question, would have been enhanced in value at least 100 per cent. With considerable interest I have carefully read his speech a second time, and for the life of me I am unable to discover the announcement of any plan by which I can get hold of any silver dollars, other than the one that is now and has always been at my command,—that is to earn them.

As a farmer who spends one half his time following the plow and the other half performing manual labor incident to farm life, I have a bountiful supply of pent-up enthusiasm ready for the vigorous espousal of any theory that will make the question of silver dollars a matter of any easier solution than the only and unsatisfactory recourse that seems open to me at present. With that feeling, was a believer in the desirability of the further coinage of silver from instinct (which forms a better basis for such a belief than reason), and I began the reading of the senator's speech with a much greater degree of admiration than I entertained at the close, for he certainly failed to suggest even the shadow of an intimation of any method by which the payment of the interest on the national debt in silver would make it any easier for me to come in possession of it than now. The burden of his speech was an effort to establish two points: First, the legality and necessity of paying the interest on the public debt in silver, and secondly, the increased abundance of money that would flow into the hands of the laboring classes as a result of thus placing silver in circulation. He seemed to pretty fairly establish the first proposition, but I, in common with all laboring men, still grope in darkness as to how the result is going to follow.

ANALOGOUS TO THE GREENBACK CRAZE

If there is any distinction between the latter declaration and the financial craze that characterized the greenback fiasco of a few years ago, it is certainly one without a difference. When Gen Butler was at the head of the greenback "party," he declared in one of his most lucid moments that "As God said 'Let there be light,' and there was light, so let the government say 'Let there be money,' and there will be money." It was an argument for fiat money—a declaration that since the people support the government the government ought in turn to support the people. There is a theory abroad in the land, more prevalent than creditable, that the object of a civil government is to supply its people with an abundance of money and to guarantee an uninterrupted reign of "good times." Any departure from these conditions is held to be a dereliction of duty on the part of the party in power, and a cry is invariably raised for "a change." Such a cry was made in the presidential campaign in 1884, and the democratic party claimed that the prevailing "hard times" were directly ascribable to the mismanagement of the government by the republican party, and in the interest of the poor people a change was demanded and a change was made. The hard times of '84 not only continued but were increased, until it is popularly said at the east that a Cleveland badge is a patch on the seat of a workingman's breeches. But the fact that Mr Cleveland has made no change in the management of the finances of the government, excepting the temporary stoppage of the payment of the public debt, proves how little the government has to do with the making or unmaking of "hard times."

INDUSTRIAL FACTS

It is frequently claimed by men and journals of the highest standing that our tariff and financial laws are directly responsible for the existing distress in business, yet within the past ten years, when wheat has been worth a dollar a bushel, times were good and poor people [illegible] to, under exactly the same laws that we have to-day. This fact conclusively shows how little the government has to do with business prosperity or stagnation. It is the supply and demand for the products of the soil, the workshop and the factory that regulates the amount of money that flows into the hands of the laboring classes, and that supply and demand are always governed by a "higher law"—a law unaffected by the mere whims of puny man.

When wheat bears a good price, cattle, horses and all kinds of stock are in good demand at paying figures, and factories are "booming," men forget the "evil effects resulting from the unjust discriminations of our tariff laws," and sing hosannas of praise enthusiastic of "the best government the sun ever shone upon." But when a season of bountiful crops has blessed the whole earth and we find no foreign market for our surplus products, the same men turn with grim visage and threatening attitude to the "best government," and demand a change of its oppressive laws, which they claim have caused the sudden revulsion in business matters. This represents man when passion and demagoguery sit enthroned on the ruins of his judgment—if he ever [illegible] any—when he becomes a hopeless victim to that delusive belief that a government is a sort of foster parent instituted among men to furnish bread to the hungry and money to the poor. This plea that the government ought to or can furnish money to the needy classes is one of the commonest and most despicable resorts of arrant demagoguery. Primarily governments, instead of being benevolent institutions, dispensing charity and alms to its people, is quite the reverse, the fact being that so far as money matters are concerned they are always a burden. If there were no dishonesty nor immorality found in the human family, there would be no necessity for any government whatever—its only object being to suppress lawlessness and restrain the lawless. Where there has been no violation of the law there can be no great necessity for its enforcement. Where there is an apparent exception to this general declaration its indirect effect will be found to apply as stated. As all men have the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, so the founding of our government had the securing of these rights to its people in view as its fundamental object. In this it has succeeded to a wonderful extent, and furnishes an incomputable compensation for all the revenue it asks in return. But when we come to consider the relation existing between it and its people, so far as financial matters go, it is always a grievous burden. In all financial transactions between the two, the money always goes one way, from the people to the government. All classes of people pay money to the government, but the government never pays it back, excepting to its office holders and its bond holders.

That this is true requires no great amount of study to see, for daily observation and experience are sufficient to teach it to the dullest comprehension, yet millions of our countrymen have for the past few years, and even now, hold to the half formed, shadowy delusion that the government is in some way responsible for hard times and the alleged scarcity of money. Under the same system of laws, and without any change in the administration of the government, we often have high prices and good times, and low prices and hard times, yet these chronic supplicants for governmental succor invariably praise the Lord for the one and blame the government for the other.

SYMPATHY EXTENDED

My heart goes out in yearning sympathy for any man who needs a copious quantity of these silver dollars much worse than I do, but I cannot, either by the aid of observation or reason, see how I, as a farmer, can get them unless I have something to sell. Laboring men have always had that means of getting them and always will have. Money is scarcer in Oregon than any other section of the United States, yet there is sufficient here to buy every pound of produce in the state, and have millions left. There is no scarcity, even here, of money with which to pay for all the farmers' produce in the state, and when the produce is gone we have no way by which we can get another dollar of that surplus, excepting as borrowers. But borrowed money is borrowed money. It is no addition to the funds of the laboring man. An abundance of money in a country is no guarantee against poverty and destitution in that country. Our richest cities contain the most squalid poverty. In the eastern states where millions of dollars are lying idle for want of profitable investment, want and hunger are found on every hand. Money is already plentiful—among the wealthy classes; the poor never did have much, neither in this country nor any other. (It is one of the awful dispensations of providence plainly unwise) that the rich should have all the money and the poor, which we have always with us, should invariably be short of funds. Even in Oregon there is now an ample amount of money to easily transact all its commercial business, and if those who now hold the surplus money had twice as much, it would not add one cent to the price of wheat, beef or any other commodity the farmers have to sell. The laboring men do not stand half so much in need of the continued coinage of silver dollars, as they do of a more active demand for the products of the soil. The one doesn't put silver dollars in the hands of the poorer classes, but the other does. This is what experience has taught us, and an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory. This is the practical view of the question. Senator Beck's is the theoretical.

In the last presidential campaign Senator Beck was one of the ablest speakers on the democratic side, and was very vigorous in demanding a "change," urging that the financial management of the government under republican rule was dishonest, disgraceful, and would eventually prove disastrous. Since Cleveland's inauguration he has found no change necessary anywhere, excepting the suspension of silver coinage, and Senator Beck is the chiefest of all democrats in proclaiming that no change must be made and that the financial policy of the republican party must not be disturbed. The "greatest effort of his life" has been made to prevent the only change a democratic administration has found necessary to suggest, and he rests that effort on the transparent fallacy that the payment of the public debt partly in silver would render it easier for the laboring classes to come in possession of it. One has a right to feel astonished that he [illegible] should produce such a marked specimen of overgrown demagoguery. But his form of [illegible] people must be nourished on taffy.

There are reasons, however, why silver should continue to be coined, always observing the relative value between it and gold—reasons which make it wise to convert wheat, wool, iron, corn, wood and all the other products of the earth into any and every use that can be made conducive to the passing benefit of mankind.

T. T. GEER

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON CITY

Correspondence of The Oregonian

WASHINGTON, Feb [illegible]

The senate committee on public lands have under consideration a measure to protect certain purchasers of lands from the Northern Pacific railroad company. In the adjustment of the terminal line of the land grant of the company at the western terminus of the completed road at Wallula, different lines have been established at different times by the commissioner of the general land office, defining the terminal limits of the grant, each and all of which lines have been located and fixed since the completion of the road to that point. Certain individuals, between the date of the location of the first terminal line and that of the location of the final terminal line, purchased, and contracted to purchase, various tracts of land from the railroad company, which, according to the first terminal line, were within the grant of lands adjacent to the completed road, and which, according to the latest adjustment of such terminal limits by the department, are thrown into that portion of the grant adjacent to the line of uncompleted road. It is therefore desired that an act be passed providing that whenever lands within the "general withdrawal" of the Northern Pacific railroad company adjacent to their line of uncompleted road, and located between lines drawn from Wallula to the southwest corner of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 5, township 7 north, range 30 east, Willamette meridian, and from Wallula to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 9 north, range 37 east, shall be resumed by the United States, individuals, or their heirs or assigns, who have acquired, in good faith, lands in odd sections within the above limits, under deed or license from the railroad company, given subsequent to the completion of its road to Wallula and prior to the final adjustment of the terminal limits of the grant at that point, shall be entitled to purchase such lands from the United States at the rate of $1 25 per acre, provided, that any person who has rightfully settled on any of the lands described and improved the same, shall be entitled to enter 320 acres upon payment of $1 25 per acre.

The house judiciary committee have favorably considered the measure, drawn by Senator Dolph and passed by the senate, for the benefit of Oregon and Washington and other states and territories. It provides that in adjusting the claims arising under the acts of 1861 and 188[illegible], the government officers, whenever they shall be informed by the proper state officer that any original paper relating to such claims has been lost, shall accept as evidence, in lieu thereof, copies of the same when properly certified.

The committee also added a very important amendment, providing for the appointment of a commission, to consist of three army officers, to examine these claims.

Under the laws mentioned Oregon has had claims to the amount of $[illegible], but unless this commission is authorized years must elapse before they will be adjudicated. It has been the practice of the war department to take these claims up for consideration in the order of presentation. Oregon is the third state to be considered, Nevada being first, and Texas, with her countless claims amounting to nearly $[illegible], the second on the list. The secretary of war has notified congress that "the claims are very voluminous, consisting of thousands of vouchers, and this department as at present organized has neither the clerical force, office room nor means to make the proper examination required."

The total amount of all the claims will reach $10,000,000, and the department has not attempted to make any move toward their settlement, but instead is urging congress to authorize the appointment of the commission to do the work.

The house committee on public lands have before them a measure prepared by Delegate Voorhees, permitting all persons who have lost their homestead rights to make new entries. It provides that all qualified citizens who have filed applications for land under the homestead laws and for any cause have surrendered, lost or relinquished their rights to the land applied for prior to the consummation of their entries, shall, upon the payment of the prescribed fees and commissions, be permitted to make new entries under the existing laws. Provided that the act shall not be applicable to any person who is the owner of 160 acres of land, and no title shall be acquired to any land entered under this act until the applicant shall have actually resided upon and cultivated the land for a period of five years from date of entry.

The committee on claims have been asked to recommend that Peter French be paid $4175[illegible] in settlement of his claim for depredations committed and property taken and destroyed by Bannock and Piute Indians in Grant county in 18[illegible].

A GRATE RONG

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN: I think you done just rite when you called a "boycott" on those fellers what sent their carrages, hurse, flowers, and things to berry the unchristian hethen chinee. What rite have such people to be berried in a civilized country anyway? I saw the funeral myself, and the flowers, and the hurse, and the yeller hethen a settin in the same carrages that white people ride in with a white driver, and it made my blud bile—in a free country.

But I want to call your attention to another outrage that has to be put down. No sooner have we got rid of some of the hethen wood sawyers than a low bread white man starts in with a steam sawing meshine that is no better than a chinee. He calls it "anti-Coolie," but it is anti white man just as much. One man and a boy can do the work of ten men, and this made my blood bile too, as I saw it taking the bread out of my children's mouths, and the tobacker out of mine. Now what is the use of calling this a free country if such things is allowed? If this destructive meshine isn't boycotted and all the low and unrespectable that employ it, there are some of us that will no the reason why by the 20 of March—"peesably if we can, forsably if we must"—we live in a free country and mean to have our rites.

We may not get the editers on our side, but there is one noble-hearted and liberal minded Christian, Mr Tumble Tee—that is with us every time. We no his centiments and that he can be depended upon, and we now give warning to these meshene fellers to stop this outrage on our rites. We are in ernest, and if our warning is not headed will not be responsible for the consequences—in a free country.

MICHEL MULLEN, Nite of labur

Lax Culture of the Average Curate

Daily Graphic

The Squire—Have you engaged your new Curate yet, Mrs Whippyngham?

The Rectoress—No. It's rather difficult. You see Maud and Ethel insist on his being a really good lawn tennis player, and they won't stand what they call a "duffer."

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLES, as well as Complaints of the Throat, Dr Jayne's Expectorant is certainly a palliative and often a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world wide reputation attests. For Coughs or Colds no surer or more effective remedy can be found.

CUT RATES—Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul. Apply to W. H. MARSHALL, General Agent, Ash street, corner Front, Portland.

A YEOMAN'S VIEWS

Those who Till the Soil and Pay the Taxes are Determined the Law Shall be Obeyed

FIRST PICKET POST,
FIRST OREGON DIVISION,
UNITED STATES YEOMANRY

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

It may be necessary, considering that the division of the Grand Army of the Republic, to which I belong, has not been called out since the war of the slave-holders' rebellion, that some of your readers, for their own good, might like to learn of what elements of society the yeomanry are constituted. Well, they are from the landholding, and generally the landworking class. Under the old Anglo Saxon regime the bodyguard of the sovereign was made up from the yeomanry—the yearth (earth) men. Under our system the law, as ordained by the people, is the sovereign. Consequently your readers can see the propriety of a picket post of the yeomanry being placed at any point where an attack upon the law is threatened. From such a point a picket guard desires to say to THE OREGONIAN, "Good." The people of Oregon are not cowards, though it does seem that there are enough of imbecile nationalities (the mobocracy, I would call them) who think they can go on indefinitely trampling over the supreme laws of the land with impunity.

The Chinese laborers and merchants are under [illegible] treaty guarantees, and the treaties which permit them being here are part of the supreme law of the United States, having the same character as the constitution, which says [illegible] the constitution and the treaties made under it are the supreme law of the land, anything in the law of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. [illegible] so that any citizen should be able to see that to permit the infringement of solemn treaty obligations by a rabblement, the half of which has no just claim to citizenship, is to permit the dishonoring of the nation, and [illegible] an indefinite bill of costs as damages [illegible] between the states of the Union [illegible] the state which permitted the breach of treaty regulations responsible for the damages that may occur. Of course it is preeminently the duty of the United States government to see that its treaties are lived up to inviolably, and naturally the United States government will pay the bill of damages, and equally naturally about seven tenths of these damages will come against the yeomanry of this free land, the latter comprising nearly that proportion of the producing population out of whose labor the damages finally come.

But it is not merely a dollar and cent matter. Our peace at home and our honor abroad are involved. The lowest point of view demands that in defence of our own rights and interests we should crush out these associations of reckless men, and either kill them, if nothing less will make them law abiding, or put them where they will be compelled to give society something near an equivalent for their board.

Nine-tenths of the Oregon yeomanry hope that there will be sufficient truthful evidence in the case of the United States vs Baker and White to secure to them time, place and opportunity to learn a better business than driving helpless foreign laborers from their domiciles at midnight. If the act was done in accordance with any behest of the Knights of Labor, then that order as a secret organization is disgraced in its infancy. If it was by the prompting of that order that the infamous attack on the freedom of the press and the freedom of citizenship, which is embodied in the boycotting resolution of the so-called) anti-Chinese congress held at Portland, was passed, let the officers and membership of that order be assured that the attack on liberty made thereby will be promptly resented and resisted. Nine out of ten of those the "congress" calls grangers would look with contempt upon any committee of any order which would attempt to dictate to them what newspapers they should take or not take. Three-fourths of the yeomanry of Oregon (P of H inclusive) would be glad to see Chinese immigration stopped, although they fully agree that up to the present time the argument has been in favor of the cheap Chinese labor, for but for that labor thousands of acres of western Oregon lands would not to-day have been worth twenty five cents per acre. There is every prospect at this hour that each acre of what was oak grub land, now in wheat, will yield twenty five bushels of wheat. The Oregon yeomanry who have secured such results from such labor are not going to break treaty obligations to drive these laborers out of the country. We were glad to make the Burlingame treaty; let us change with the dignity becoming a people whose government now ranks among the great powerful of earthly powers.

YEOMAN

SERMON BY ELDER J W WEBB

PORTLAND, March [illegible]

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

Elder J. W. Webb preached an exceptionally bold and very interesting sermon last Sunday morning. His text was: "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away," etc. He proved that there is a class of people who really do not deserve to have anything because they make unreasonable plans or exertions to get it. A father, for instance, starts his two sons in business. One of them perseveres, and by wise purposes and economical ways of living establishes a good trade and a good character at the same time. The other, by his neglect and thriftlessness, ruins his trade and his prospects, disgraces himself and his father, till at last that father goes and sells the remnant of his goods to the faithful son and reliable business man, that they be not utterly wasted. Same way with the teachers in our public schools. If a scholar by a fixed determination and studious attention to his lessons and deportment gets a great many credits to his name, the teacher will add more credits, while the scholar who wastes his time, neglects his lessons and cultivates not his manners will get less and less credits, till at last he gets no credit at all for anything.

Some people go to work, but their purposes are not conformed to God's will, and so their enterprises amount to nothing, like those of the men of old who builded the tower of Babel. God commanded men to people and cultivate the earth. It was his will that they should scatter out and improve the desert and waste places. They wanted to build a high tower and a great city, seeking their own ways and their own glory, but God confounded their language and prevented the consummation of their plans. We should study God's word without prejudice and with purpose of heart to obey the commandments in all things. The more faithful we are the more grace and strength and wisdom will be added unto us.

We enjoyed the sermon so much that we concluded to remain to the bible class, also taught by Elder Webb, and which was equally interesting and instructive. The lesson was about Nehemiah, how he wept when he heard of the distress of his people, when the messenger told him that the walls of Jerusalem had been broken down and the gates thereof burned away. The elder said in those days the people had no DAILY OREGONIAN to swiftly convey the news, but they waited with anxious minds and breaking hearts for weeks and months to hear from their distant friends. He remembered himself being in Australia at a critical time in American history, when two or three months after Abraham Lincoln was assassinated before they had their cities draped in mourning, because it was that length of time before they knew of it.

Nehemiah was greatly sorry for the distress of his people, but he knew it was disobedience that caused it, and he not only wept but repented and confessed, and proposed to do works meet for repentance. Whoever has that kind of faith in him shall be given everything else that he needs.

W

Life in the Great City

New York Letter

The ways of living in New York are many and curious. More people drift here without knowing exactly what they are going to do than in any other place in the country. Artists and authors, and, in fact, all those people who live upon sentiment have a superstition that New York is the place in which to obtain everything. The spirit of adventure which is so broadly developed in the American brings thousands of others here who have no legitimate business. Therefore there are many honest, industrious people who have a hard time to get along, and very many more who live the Lord knows how. It is easier for any one to live here without a definite object than anywhere else. If either a man or a woman living in New York can find a place to sleep they can always find plenty of people who will ask them to eat and drink—especially the drink—as often as they want anything. Visitors, of which the metropolis is always full, are ever in search of some one with whom to spend a few hours in dissipation. A familiar face is a godsend to them. They can only do business about five hours down on the neck of the island, and after 3 o'clock the whole multitude comes rushing up town, every man taking a different direction, until the whole population, which seems dense during its rush down town, has been scattered to the four winds.

Some Figures of Speech

Chambers's Journal

"Gentlemen of the jury," said an Irish barrister, "it will be for you to say whether this defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing footsteps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my client's pocket with impunity."

WHAT
WARNER'S SAFE CURE
CURES AND WHY.

CONGESTION OF THE KIDNEYS, BACK ACHE

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder or Urinary Organs

Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy, Enlarged Prostrate Gland, Impotency or General Debility, Bright's Disease

WHY? Because it is the *only remedy known that has power to expel the uric acid and urea*, of which there are some 500 grains secreted each day as the result of muscular action, and sufficient, if retained in the blood, *to kill six men*. It is the direct cause of all the above diseases as well as of Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity and Death.
This great specific relieves the kidneys of too much blood, frees them from all irritants, restores them to healthy action by its certain and soothing power.

IT CURES ALSO Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Abscess and Catarrh of the Bile Ducts, Biliousness, Headache, Furred Tongue, Sleeplessness, Bad [illegible], Debility, Constipation, Gall Stones and every unpleasant symptom which results from liver complaint.

WHY? [illegible]

IT CURES ALSO Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa, Displacements, Enlargements, Ulceration, Painful Menstruation, makes Pregnancy safe, prevents Convulsions and Child Bed Fever, and aids nature by restoring functional activity.

WHY? All these troubles, as is well known by every physician, [illegible]

WHY Warner's Safe Cure is acknowledged by thousands of the best medical men to be *the only true liver cure* is because it acts upon scientific principles, striking at the very root of the disorder by its action on the kidneys and liver. *For if these organs are in healthy condition they drive all the poison out.* On the contrary, if they are deranged the acids are taken up by the blood, decomposing it and *carrying death* to the most remote part of the body.

WHY [illegible] per cent of all the diseases which afflict humanity arise from impaired kidneys is known by medical authorities. Warner's Safe Cure by its direct action positively restores them to health and full working capacity, *nature curing all the affected organs herself when the cause is removed*, and we guarantee that Warner's Safe Cure is a positive preventive if taken in time.
As you value health take it to *avoid all new* [illegible], as it will at all times and under all circumstances keep all the vital functions up to par.
We also *Guarantee a Cure* and beneficial effect for each of the foregoing diseases, also that every case of Liver and Kidney trouble can be cured where degeneration has Not taken place, and even then Benefit will Surely be Derived. In every instance it has established its claim

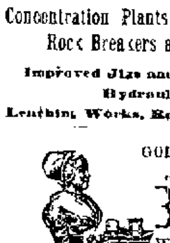
AS A BLOOD PURIFIER,

particularly in the Spring. It is unequalled, for you *can't have pure blood* when the kidneys or liver are out of order.
Look to your condition at once. Do not postpone treatment for a day nor an hour. The doctors cannot compare records with us. Give yourself thorough constitutional treatment with Warner's Safe Cure, and there are yet many years of life and health assured you.

A FAMILY BLESSING.

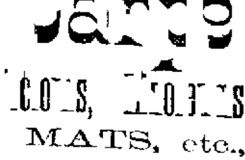
Nothing adds more to the security of life, of happiness and of health than a safe and reliable family medicine. Simmons Liver Regulator has won for itself the appellation of "the favorite home remedy." It is adapted to a large proportion of the emergencies which occur in domestic life. If the child has the colic it is a sure, safe and pleasant remedy. If the father is exhausted, overworked, debilitated, it will restore his failing strength. If the wife suffers from dyspepsia, low spirits, headache, it will give relief. If any member of the family has eaten anything hard of digestion, a small dose of the Regulator will soon establish good digestion. It gives refreshing sleep, even in cases where narcotics have failed. It is the BEST PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, and safe to begin with, no matter what the attack, and in almost every case will afford relief and effect a speedy cure without the aid of any other medicine. [illegible] Regulator [illegible]
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, sole proprietors.

TATUM & BOWEN,
91 and 93 Front st., Portland,
AGENTS FOR
WALTER LIND & CO., Mining Engineers and Contractors, San Francisco.
Contractors to furnish [illegible] all parts of the world, all descriptions
Improved Mining Plants, Improved Stamp Mills, for Gold and Silver Ores.
Hoisting, Pumping and Smelting Works,
[illegible]
Special attention paid to constructing
Concentration Plants with Superior Steel Rolls, Rock Breakers and Sizing Apparatus
Improved Jigs and Concentrating Tables, Hydraulic Separators
Leaching Works, Roasting Furnaces, etc , etc



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, [illegible]
Sold by Grocers everywhere
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Carpets,
[illegible], [illegible], Rugs,
MATS, etc., etc.
First and Yamhill sts. Portland, Or.



MISS CANFIELD,
[illegible]
AND
Chiropodist
Superfluous Hair removed permanently by a new method. Special attention given to care of the feet, hands, hair and complexion. Room 17 Labbe building, third floor.

CHAMPAGNE FLAVORED
5¢ [illegible] Cigars
Call for a universal verdict of EXCELLENCY
TRY ONE!

School Clerk.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for the office of School Clerk of District No 1 at the coming election, which will take place March 8 1886. I thank the voters for their cordial support last year and respectfully ask them to extend the same the present year.

T. T. STRUBLE.

JUST RECE
AT
Direct from the Manufa
We have now in Sto
Neatest,
Lightest,
Strong
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Carriages ever b
this city. They
kinds and price,
such desirable
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Phaeton
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Rattan House
THE FINEST AND
CARRIAGES ON
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Their Superiority
others lies, in pa
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FIRST—Our Carriag
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SECOND—The
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ours, have loose
they easily get lost.
THIRD—The wheels
riages are all
"patent hubs,"
or bolts used,
never come off.
ly oiled.
Only our Carriages
patent improvements
house can furnish
prices, in the face of
provements, are Lower
ior Carriages can be
87 and 89
82 to 88

COMMERCIAL.

JUST RECEIVE
—AT—
[illegible]
Direct from the Manufac
[illegible]

We have now in Store
Neatest,
Lightest,
Stronge
Chea
Carriages ever broug this city. They are kinds and prices, such desirable work ship that the most f ous can be easily and the most slender readily accommodated.

Elegant Rattan Bo
Upholstered in best or Silk Plush, nickel sp and trimmings, or up stered in various goods, all with Elegant Parasol or Canopy Tops.

Gothic Sea Bodi
Upholstered in bright of Imported Silk or Goods, Parasol or C Tops.

Phaeton Bodies,
Bow Tops,
Rattan House Carri

THE FINEST AND CHEA CARRIAGES ON THE COAST.

Their Superiority over others lies, in part in following particulars:

FIRST—Our Carriages are provided with patent Sunshade which protect the child from sun and wind, and are so constructed that they can be turned in all regions with ease.

SECOND—The curtains of our Carriages are when not needed) by a pat vice under the top of the This prevents them from ing lost. All Carriages, ours, have loose curtains, they easily get lost.

THIRD The wheels of our riages are all provided "patent hubs;" there are no or bolts used, and they will never come off. They can be ly oiled.

Only our Carriages have patent improvements. house can furnish them, prices, in the face of these provements, are Lower than ior Carriages can be bought

87 and 89 FIRST
82 to 88 SECOND

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY March 3.

Overland receipts include car plows 417 rls barbed wire 334 bdls newspaper 152 bbls mineral water 20 bbls whisky 30 cs lard, 80 bbls lamp black, 105 shoes 25 bls bagging 61 bxs [illegible] tobacco, 3 cs candy, 2 cs cigarettes, 10 cses codfish, 20 [illegible].

Australian advices by mail of late January date are at hand. We extract the following from a leading New Zealand circular: In New Zealand the comparative drought has broken up. From the Canterbury district the reports are at present exceedingly favorable. They had timely rains, improving the prospect for autumn and winter feed. Harvest fields are cleared and their harvest is in good progress. Samples of new grain coming to hand are prime. Owing to short harvest in Australia there will evidently be considerable demand there for breadstuffs, in fact New Zealand and Victoria will have to supply the whole of the Australian continent. Prices for both oats and wheat are rapidly hardening. Shipments of the latter from California are anticipated; 4s 6d to 4s 9d is expected to be the ruling rate in New Zealand within a short time for fine bright samples of wheat with an upward tendency. In the direction of trade there is little to add to the last month's advices. Reports are to recommend continued caution. Reports from South Australia especially are exceeding unfavorable. In New South Wales there is considerable depression which has the appearance of increasing during the coming season. It is present due to undue inflation of business consequent on government expenditure.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours 1394 ctls wheat, 984 bbls flour 1142 ctls oats 110 ctls barley, 35 ctls bran 35 ctls millstuff, 481 sks potatoes, 1800 lbs hides 13 cses eggs 6 cs butter 165 bxs fruit, 13 sheep also 6872 ctls wheat, [illegible] bbls flour 200 ctls millstuff, 500 lbs hides from the eastern section. Receipts for the seven days ending Wednesday aggregated 38,104 ctls wheat, 6532 bbls flour, 1040 ctls oats, 1040 ctls barley 635 ctls bran 2479 ctls millstuff 1344 sks potatoes 1017 lbs wool 26,282 lbs hides, 17,000 lbs hops 1170 bxs fruit 67 cases eggs, 33 pkgs butter. The valley section sending, of the leading articles 33,811 ctls wheat 4112 bbls flour [illegible] ctls oats, 535 ctls bran, 18 ctls millstuff. For the same week last year principal receipts were 23,257 ctls wheat 82 bbls flour 4005 ctls oats 1763 ctls bran, 231 ctls millstuff, 3405 sks potatoes, the valley sending 32,545 ctls wheat, 4602 bbls flour [illegible] ctls oats 1723 ctls bran, 1643 ctls millstuff, 8498 sks potatoes. In the past week the produce movement has been some what light, and this was due more to lessened offerings of products which sold at lower prices than otherwise. River boats are bringing smaller freights and receipts from the eastern section are lighter.

Receipts by principal transportation lines since August 1, as compared with a like time last cereal year have been

ARTICLES	1885-1886 Valley	1885-1886 Eastern	1884-1885 Valley	1884-1885 Eastern
Wheat, ctls	1,052,841	3,839,753	558,601	1,62[illegible]
Flour, bbls	113,150	[illegible]	11,40	[illegible]
Oats, ctls	308,456	[illegible]	108,4[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, ctls	32,519	81,181	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bran, ctls	14,475	5,031	45,1[illegible]	18,[illegible]
Millstuff, ctls	36,176	8,144	27,9[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, sks	44,787	125	80,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	1,121,371	595,914	1,005,[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	459,852	511,859	313,[illegible]	30,7[illegible]
Lime, bbls	14,023		13,087	
Flaxseed, sks		[illegible]		[illegible]
Hops, lbs	3,747,612		1,05[illegible]	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—The market is without new interest and has every appearance of dullness.

WHEAT—Foreign advices continue firm, the greater strength of holders there being due to bad weather rather than to any real change in the situation. New York rules firm to-day. Chicago weak and San Francisco quite steady. With us the market may be called weaker as few buyers express a willingness to go above $1 10 and $1 20 for the two grades. Actual offerings would do better $1 12½ being deemed possible for Walla Walla and something less than $1 2¼ for valley. Needs are next to nothing.

OATS—Market very quiet but not changed although advices are a trifle more assuring. Quote lower as to feeds.

POTATOES—Some slight improvement noted at San Francisco, but such would be slow to show itself here.

EGGS—Free sales for shipment north and stocks are not heavy. Receipts, however, are large and the market very weak at 14c.

CHICKENS—Quote $3 50@3 50.

PROVISIONS—Eastern arrivals light of late but stocks are fair and there is some on the way. Choice local cured in fair movement without reducing stocks to any appreciable extent. Common and country cured in large supply. Values are rather easy. We quote jobbing values here for ordinary sized parcels City cured hams 12½c, do bacon 9@10c, do shoulders 6@8c, country cured generally ½@1c less eastern hams 11@11½c, breakfast bacon nominally 8@10c, lard eastern and in tins 9½c and common local in large packages 7c.

DRIED FRUITS—Fair request for good qualities, and values are quite steady. Common to poor drag and the market is easy. Quote jobbing values from dealers. Sun dried apples [illegible] 3@5c do sliced 4@5c, factory 4@5c sun dried pears, [illegible] do sliced 7c, factory 8c, pitted plums 8@9c, Oregon prunes 8c, French do 6c graded 8@9c, common peaches 6c, peeled do 9c, dried grapes 5¼@6c, choice raisins per box $2 50.

Wool—Receipts just now are of no moment, and not until late in the month will the movement begin. The present weather is favorable to an early clip. Last year March was open, and wool began moving early. Probably the same conditions will obtain this season. There has been received here in the twelve months closing the 1st inst 2,669,607 lbs valley and 9,856,432 lbs Eastern Oregon, a total of 12,521,640 lbs from all parts. This may be said to fairly represent the clip of 1885, for the holdover quantity is believed to be no more than in ordinary proportions and there is no way of procuring a statement regarding it. Local mills have their holdings, they not using all bought during the past season. There was received here in the twelve months ended February 28, 1885, a total of 9,414,813 lbs, the quantity being made up of 1,109,713 lbs valley and 8,305,100 lbs Eastern Oregon. This comparison shows the clip of 1885 to be apparently 3,087 lbs in excess of that of 1884. Regarding the probable size of the 1886 clip there can now be nothing more than conjecture. That it will be quite as much as that of 1885 there seems to be no room for doubt. In the foregoing statements there is no mention of that portion of the Oregon and Washington clip going East without being handled here. The quantity of the 1885 clip so shipped was small, but considerable was so sent in 1884 growers in the extreme eastern parts of Oregon and Washington sending direct as an experiment. It has already been stated that results were not satisfactory and the experience was not generally repeated last season. All attention is now centered upon the probable outcome of the markets in the near future. It is quite customary at this time to hear of weak markets and threatened decline. Prices have recently been much better than at the same time last year and it is usually the case that values are higher late in the season than during the first months. There are known exceptions to this of course. In the past three months all markets have exhibited firmness, and a steady advance was set up under free demands and a strong holding power, manufacturers found themselves compelled to meet sellers until values reached a point where it was cheaper to import than buy here. As a consequence heavy purchases of foreign wool were made, and consumers were forced to concede values. The importations are known to have been quite large and there is yet more on the way. The past winter has been more or less discouraging to dealers in woolen goods, the weather rapidly changing, so the demand for goods necessarily being to a great extent below anticipations. Manufacturers are now reported to be in no press for raw product, nor an legitimate demands be expected to largely increase until late in the summer. Because of this the wool markets have recently had a marked degree of ease and sellers in Eastern markets have actually been compelled to accept lower prices. This turn is quite contrary to the general expectation and lower prices now cannot but force the conclusion with some that speculation is at work. In point of fact it doubtless is. If there is not for cash markets and large arrivals of foreign growth speculation could not greatly change the conditions, certainly not to the extent now talked of. Private advices in the past few days quote an actual decline in pulled and choice fleece of about 2 cents from highest figures realized. They also say Eastern buyers are more particular with regard to quality. As the markets now are Eastern Oregon should open at 12½@16 cents. This, in the event of no further change for the worse. Freight rates East are now in the growers' favor, but they are uncertain and subject to sudden changes. Shippers cannot be at all certain with regard to freights a week ahead or three months ahead. Present cuts are hardly expected to prevail for any length of time. The markets will now present some attraction to growers and will be watched with interest.

HOPS—Receipts for local account in the week were 19,000 lbs valley. Puget sound continues to ship East. There is no market here and quotations cannot be given. At the last choice only are in any request and then not at better prices. Cutting a clearing up of old coast stocks. Our San Francisco mail advice says: Some attache of an eastern grower, who like the Countess in "Fedora," is apparently in search of "emotions," has at last found a subject in hops, and the associated press has, with characteristic simplicity, fallen into the pit. Choice hops are, and have been for some time, scarce both here and in the East, and a steady better inquiry is noted. It does not take more than two eyes to see that but it takes a peculiarly fertile imagination to figure out any decided improvement in the situation at least until something about the new crop is at hand. About 40 bales of old hops have been placed aboard the British ship Westgate to seek a foreign market. The choicest Russian river [illegible] have been offered and there are light inquiries from the East looking upon the reduction in freight rates to a nominal basis. From September 1885 to January 1 last the overland movement amounted to 2,9[illegible] against 1,917,230 lbs, an excess of 5682 bales over the same time in 1884.

HIDES, ETC.—We quote dry hides 10@11c, light salted 7@7½c, heavy do 7@8c, dry kip and calf 14@16c, salt kip 6c, salt calf 8@10c, salt veal 8c, valley deerskins [illegible] for winter and summer, Eastern Oregon 15@16c for winter and summer, sheepskins 90c@$1 for short, [illegible] wool, elk hides 18c, beaver $1 50@2 25, bear skins $1 60 to $3. Tallow 4¾@5 for common and 4½c for choice. Hides are weaker East but the freight cut offsets the decline. The California tanners association expect to effect lower prices in hides this month. Skins and furs in light trading.

The Merchandise Market.

Fair weather for the greater part of the week. Trade shows some slight improvement over the preceding week and the sailing of the Alaskan steamer has helped. Incoming freights have continued of about the proportions lately noted, but rail freights are expected to increase very soon because of cut rates. Especially will dealers in farm machinery take advantage of this. Otherwise the increase cannot be very marked for the increase is not strong enough to lead to heavy buying. Consigning cuts no great figure. There is no saying how long rates are to be slaughtered, or, if advanced, whether or not they will go to the old figures. Present rates are purely between shipper and carrier, classifications receive less attention and most freight is billed subject to rates agreed when delivered or understood a load. The steamers find a very satisfactory business, there being the usual spring movement this way. East bound rail freights are now light, but with wool and salmon next month will materially increase. The markets are quiet enough, values fluctuating are firm, markets generally quiet. Grain bags are attracting new attention, higher prices being demanded because of a rumored advance in first markets. On the strength of this which appears to be a fact coast holders want more money and will doubtless combine to get it. United strength will force up values, stocks not being deemed over still until Salmon canners are steadily receiving supplies and are now making up cans. Beans show some firmness, as California is sending more East. Stocks here are only for current needs. Bread rules steady. Coal oil more quiet, less being received. Coffee very steady under advices. Rice firm locally, although advices are weaker. Our stocks are small. Stocks of Liverpool salt now fair but there is a good request at steady prices. Sugars show no change.

In its review of the San Francisco market for last week the *Commercial News* says: The railroad war is having a rather demoralizing effect upon trade, as the rates change from day to day. Good buyers are inclined to hold off in the hope of getting Eastern goods through at bottom rates and shippers are making their own terms on goods forwarded from here. Free shipments will doubtless be made while the cutting goes on, but the ultimate effect is hardly likely to be for good business. The anti-Chinese agitation is affecting the canned goods interest to some extent at present, as the various canneries fearing the boycotting process which the foreign element on this coast have imported to intimidate employers of Chinese, with are anxious to use white labor only. Some of the packing establishments have had no other for years past but the majority have used Chinese to some extent in the manufacturing department, making cans, etc., and now the season has come when the work should commence it is difficult to secure sufficient skilled white labor to supply the demand. Owing to this circumstance the market for tin plate is somewhat affected, with which a fair demand is reported at steady rates. Receipts of rice from China have caused a slight decline in prices of mixed old crop now selling at $4 10 and new crop at $4 [illegible]@4 60 per 100 lbs. In rice is in very light supply and stocks are in the hands of jobbers, who are asking 5@5¼c per 100 pounds. No farther supplies are expected for some weeks. China nut oil shows a wide range being quoted at 4@13c, according to brand.

THE LOCAL MARKET

BEANS—Best sorts quoted 3@3½c.

BREAD, ETC—Steady trade doing. Quote ship 3½c, pilot, 4@4½c, soda crackers 5@6c, others 6@14c.

COAL OIL—Ordinary brands 25@27c.

COFFEE—Quote Rio 1[illegible], Costa Rica [illegible], Java 16@20c, Salvador and Guatemala [illegible].

PICKLES—Quote 90c@$1 for ½s and 6s.

RICE—Island $5 50, mixed China $4 75.

SALT—Fine Liverpool quoted $16, $18 and $20, and coast $6 50@8 50 as to size of bags.

SUGARS—We quote barrels: D 5¾c, golden C 5¾c, extra C, 6¼c, confectioners A 6¾c, dry granulated 7¼c, cube, crushed, fine do and powdered 8¾c.

BAGS, ETC—Quote grain bags, firm at 8¾c, wool do, 35c, sewing twine 30@35c.

THE MEAT MARKET

The market cannot be said to show any change. Arrivals of beef quite fill all needs and purchases are mostly made in the interior, the quotation here for live being 4@4½c, with a good undertone. Mutton is in free supply and only steady at 3¼@3½. Veal in small trading and quoted 8@11c. Live hogs in larger receipt, but are sold as [illegible]. Dressed quoted 5@6c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Governments were dull and steady. Coal stocks monopolized a large part of the business in shares, but they were so very active that the total transactions amounted to 518,385 shares. Reading & Lackawanna contributed nearly 248,000 shares, two other coal stocks [illegible] 600, and Lake Shore, St. Paul and Western Union 105,000 shares, while the rest were very dull and altogether featureless. Toward 2 o'clock the market was decidedly quiet, but renewed activity and some strength in the last hour carried quotations somewhat above the lowest of the day and the market closed strong.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK, March 3.—Money on call easy at [illegible]. Prime paper, 4@5. Exchange bills dull, steady $4 8[illegible], demand $4 8[illegible].

BONDS.

[illegible]	100⅝	4s	[illegible]
[illegible]	12[illegible]	Pacific 6s	[illegible]

STOCKS.

American	105	N. Y. Central	[illegible]
Can Pacific	[illegible]	Or. Navigation	[illegible]
Can Southern	[illegible]	Transcontinental	[illegible]
Central Pacific	42⅞	Improvement	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Lackawanna	110⅞	Panama	98
D & R G	17	Rock Island	[illegible]
Erie	25½	St. Paul	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	28	Texas Pacific	12
Lake Shore	85	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Louisville Nashville	38	U S Ex	[illegible]
Michigan Central	72	Fargo	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	27	Western Union	[illegible]
do preferred	[illegible]	Homestake	[illegible]
Northwestern	104½	Ontario	[illegible]

[illegible] steady. [illegible]

MINING STOCKS

NEW YORK, March 3.—[illegible] Black Hills 1 50, Navajo [illegible], Hale & Norcross [illegible] 60, Sierra Nevada [illegible].

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.

Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra Nevada	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Chollar	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	Crown Point	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Navajo	[illegible]
Con Cal & Va	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Alta	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union	10

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Weather [illegible] northeast.

Receipts—Wheat 10,000 ctls, flour 35,500 [illegible] sks, barley 7100 ctls, potatoes 884 sks, oats none. [illegible]

Wheat—Spot market steady with moderate offerings. No 1 shipping $1 30. Futures in moderate [illegible] No 1 white, buyer season $1 3[illegible] buyer year $1 36½, seller the year [illegible]. Closed buyer season [illegible] buyer year $1 3[illegible].

Barley—Spot market steady, No 1 feed $1 [illegible] Buyer season $1 3[illegible] asked, seller season $1 2[illegible] buyer year $1 22 bid, seller year [illegible].

Oats—The demand is improving, there have been some large sales of extra choice qualities at $1 35[illegible], quote Oregon at $1 1[illegible]@1 22½.

Potatoes—Market unsettled. If receipts per incoming Oregon steamer are small, will probably do better.

Bags—Very firm. It is reported a strong combination has been formed. Quote Calcutta 8¾@9c June July delivery. The June option is the strongest owing to the chance of non arrival of cargo shipments.

Provisions—Weak, hams 10½@12c.

Butter and Eggs—Dull and weak.

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 87½, documentary $4 86¼@4 86¾. Transfers, 17½@20. Bank of England rate of interest, 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Sterling exchange prime bankers long $4 88¾, short, $4 90. Good commercial bills ½ to ⅛c lower, documentary 2 to 1½c lower. U S bonds 3s 100, 4½s 1 2½, 4s, 12[illegible].

LONDON, March 3.—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 46¾. Consols 101¼ money.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts 6800; steady and strong; shipping steers, $3 90@5 60, extra 1600 lbs beeves, $5 70@6, stockers $3 25@4 40, through Texas cattle, $4@4 40.

Hogs—Receipts 1,000 strong and firmer, rough and mixed, $3 75@4 15, packing and shipping, $4 00@4 35, light $3 [illegible]@4 20, skips $3 [illegible]@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts 460, slow and lower, native, $2 50@5 25, Texans, $2 00@4 60, lambs, $4@5 50.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, March 3.—Wheat opened 80¾c March 80¾ April 81½ May 86¾c June. At noon 80½ March, [illegible] April, 8[illegible] May 8[illegible] June. Closed 79¾c March 80¾c April 81¾c May 86⅞c June. Pork $10 45 March, lard $6 00 March, ribs $5 42½ March, short ribs $5 [illegible].

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 3.—Wheat opened 94 March 94c April 95¾c May 96¾c June and July. At noon 93¾c March, 94c April, 95¾c May, 96 June. Closed 94c March 94¾c April, 95¾c May, 96c June, 96¾c July.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON, March 3.—Floating cargoes firmer but quiet. On passage and for shipment firmly held. Mark Lane wheat and corn firm. English country markets turn dearer. Imports into U K past week, wheat 85,000 to 90,000 qrs, flour 1[illegible],000 to 13,000 bbls. Weather showing [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Spot wheat firmer.

PARIS, March 3.—Wheat and flour on spot steady. French country markets quiet.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Wheat supply good, new No. 2 winter and spring 7s 3d, steady. [illegible] supply good. Spot March 4s 2d, steady, April and May, 4s [illegible] easy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES

Br bark Santiago hence Dec. [illegible] with a wheat cargo is reported at Falmouth yesterday. If this arrival is not confused the bark has made a fine passage of 89 days. Some years ago the Cutch made the run hence to Queenstown in 84 days, but in 87 days from land to land. That passage has never been beaten and the Santiago's only equals it. If this time has been beaten from San Francisco there is no record of it. The Santiago is a new steel bark owned by Ismay, Imrie & Co. and was loaded here by C. Gesar & Co. At times Falmouth is a better port to make for than Queenstown.

Str Oregon reached San Francisco at 12:40 P. M.

MEMORANDA

Br bark Isle of Bute, Capt John McAvoy, Brisbane to Portland. Sailed Dec [illegible] 1885 with a fresh wind from eastward, had easterly and ESE winds for 10 days then light variable winds all round the compass for [illegible] days with heavy rain, then fresh gale from SE with a high sea and hard rain at times. Jan 1 in [illegible] S, [illegible] W [illegible] into a hurricane, the storm commenced at NE with a frightful sea running from the NW; the vessel was hove to on port tack with the clew of the lower main topsail and mizzen staysail. The fresh heavy squall took both sails away, also. [illegible] storm was raging and ship on beam ends and under bare poles at 10 P M when in the center of the storm, had calm for half an hour when the wind burst out from SW harder than before for two hours when the storm began to lessen. The following sails were blown away from the yards: foresail, foretopsails, maintopsails, mizzen stay sails, spanker and jib, some others. [illegible] very much with the gaskets and happy to say no other damage was done to the vessel only mizzen stay carried away. The barometer fell from 29 80 to 28 10 in six hours and the vessel was under bare poles for eight hours. The wind then veered to SE and E with fair weather, the wind keeping E and ESE for several days, got no SE trades, wind varying from E to NE all through the trades; crossed the equator January [illegible] got NE trades from N very light, lost them in [illegible] then nothing but light baffling winds with rain for six days, then [illegible] winds from SSE [illegible] then for four days when the wind veered to the SW and W with hard rain and snow squalls up to making the land, which was sighted Feb [illegible] at 8 A M [illegible] off Tillamook head, passage [illegible] days.

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Arrived: Schr [illegible], str Columbia, river str Oregon, Portland, str Australia, Australia; str Ship Blas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] str [illegible] Castle, Nanaimo; schs Comper and [illegible] North Bend.

Sailed—Brks Marquis of Lorne, Cork, Freshfield, Tittimore, Cork; bk C R Bishop, Cork; Br ship Westgate, Liverpool; str Wellington, Nanaimo; Bishop, [illegible] McPherson, Cork; schr Marion, Port Townsend.

CALL HAM [illegible], March 3—4 P M.—Bar smooth, weather clear, wind southeast, velocity five miles. Vessels outside.

PORT BLAKELY, March 2—Arrived: Br bk [illegible] [illegible] Sailed—Br ship Wemyss Castle, Valparaiso.

FOREIGN PORTS

SYDNEY, March 1—Sailed: Br bk Nita, Portland.

[illegible], March —Arrived: Br bks [illegible], Portland.

THE HOTELS

QUIMBY

S N Washburn, Olympia
Chas Morgan, Detroit
[illegible]
W Arnold, Brownsville
F W Lyson, N Y [illegible]
[illegible], Baker City
Wm Wollet, Ohio
Jos Bell, Vancouver
J [illegible] Lick, Minn
G M Hall, Woodburn
W O Bennett, Chicago
W Morris, Victoria
Mrs Morris, do
R Morrissey, do
I S Macdonald, Forest G
Ed Sullivan, Ireland
H Wynn, Cottage G
C D Green, Missouri
Mr and Mrs Pamment, Washougal
A B Morrison, Umatilla
T B Hood, do
L N VanBuren, Hunters
J M Archbald, do
Geo Jaquish, do
S A Swanson, Sitka
F Young, do
G N Yoyr, do
J N Stark, Corvallis
Geo N Lawcett, do
C H Carter, do
J C Patterson, Dallas
H C Thrush, do
John Doig, Toronto
R Young, do
W B Robertson, Ontario
B M Washburn, Dayton
W Millsaps, McMinnville
G L Workinger, [illegible]
Mrs Workinger, do
J M Gibson, do
H R Sampson, do
Miss Ella Perdue, Lakerl
B Shuser, do
J E Buchanan, Tacoma
Mrs Buchanan, do
T S Lawrence, wf & 2 ch
[illegible] Summit
J Keith, Corvallis
M L Keith, do
Thos Williams, Pendleton
J A Briggs, wf & ch, do
John Chancey, do
W D Close, Kalama
John Bolander, Tacoma
H Morgan, do
Fred Weidan, do
G G Smith, do
Wm Horn, Walla Walla
Mrs M A McDonald, Colfax
L Palmer & wf, do
Mrs M Jacobs, do
W S Bryan, Chico
F E Frisbie, St Paul
N A Barrett, Glencoe
T Brock, Glencoe

INTERNATIONAL

Richard Hermle, Minneapolis
Miss Maria Hermle, do
Mrs Winkman, do
John Farley, Newcastle
T J Mallory, do
John Allison, Astoria
G R Hows, Harrisburg
J P Coulson, do
Geo Coulson, do
Mrs J J Adams, do
Thos Daily, Astoria
G S Hefoech, Tacoma
H J Farlam, do
C Myer, Aurora
[illegible] Swartz, Chehalis
O Norton, do
Bell Wright, Missoula
John Horton, do
W A Newman, Dayton
M E Newman, do
J Beatty & fm, Salem
Miss L Beatty, do
[illegible], do
J E Kruer, do
[illegible] Coffee, do
J B Collee, do
O Marshall, Seattle
[illegible] Gelker, do
Robt Boland, San Fran
Mrs Dunlan & f, Eugene
H Oliversen, do
Miss A Oliverson, do
Mrs H Oliverson, do
C Peterson, do
J W Charlton, do
Mrs Charlton & 3 ch, do
Jas M Meads, do
Frank Dunlap, do
Andy Peterson, do
B M Washburn, Dayton
Wm Washburn, do
Jno Sanderson, Dayton
C Blasson, Westfield
A Pressington, Waukegan
Mrs Pressington, do
Fred Vesay, Oceola
Albert Wylett, do
B Bryant, Shoshone
J W Brandt, do
Jas Burton, San Fran
H Riley, Tacoma
J C Pratt, [illegible]
Mrs C Powell, Wyatt
I Knisdett, Seattle

ST CHARLES

[illegible], N Yamhill
J B C[illegible], Dallas
S H [illegible], San Fran
F S N [illegible], Omaha
J C Watts, St Helens
C Muckle, do
[illegible], N Yamhill
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
J Wicks, Kalama
J N Hill, New York
S Burgess, do
C H Cook, McMinnville
A H [illegible], do
I G Harlow, Milwaukie
H B Borthwick, Cas Mls
C H [illegible]
T N Eakin, Milwaukie
C E Forsyth, Castle Rock
A Callin, Freeport
R W [illegible], Westport
G W Taylor, Astoria
[illegible], Albany
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
J B Miller, Millers
A B Gleason, Hubbard
W C Johnson, do
J Underwood, Moscow
D Baker, Oakland
J P Jessee, do

ESMOND

M Grunenburg, San Fran
S N Leows, do
J C [illegible]
S Adams & wf, [illegible]
S [illegible], Dayton
Capt Leighton, Astoria
[illegible], do
Wm Southwell, do
M Curry, Dayton
J Halst, Tacoma
R H Simpson, St Helens
Mrs G Henderson, Spring[illegible]
S D Pease, Chicago
George Williams, Dalles
R Welbam, do
W Hargraves, Salem
J Bearle, Seattle
J Ashton, Tacoma
Alfred Johnson, [illegible]
J Forbes, N Y

HOLTON

J W Crawford, Salem
R W Hall, do
J J Dalrymple, do
F Rollins, New York
E N Thomas, Jefferson
Mrs M French, Lewiston
Mrs G Coleman, [illegible]
Ivan Chase, Colfax
Geo W Jones, McMinnville
Frank Sutter, [illegible]
W H Livingston, [illegible]
Harry Lurt, do
G J Campbell, do
W J Whitmore, do
Nath Wood, do
W F Kalmer, Grants Pass
J A Stewart, Columbus
Al Hussey, McMinnville

GILMAN

G W McBride, St Helens
F O Downing, [illegible]
F B Crowninshiller, Salem
James Cary, Lake River
H Spellman, Astoria
Mrs H Spellman, do
C H Heard, Tacoma
Paul Reinrick, San Fran
I C Carwell, do
Jos Alexander, do
Frank Brooks, Vancouver
S McConnell, U S A

PRESS PITH

Robert Bonner says he would almost as soon part with one of his sons as with Maud S. Mr Bonner shows a great deal of pride in the pedigree of Maud S.—Chicago Tribune.

The Sunday newspaper prints all the church announcements, and the Monday newspaper prints all the sermons. Which one should be suppressed?—Minneapolis Tribune.

Gen. Benjamin Butler predicts that President Cleveland will not be renominated. This indicates that the bald-headed Sage of Lowell can see straight out of one eye, at least.—Philadelphia Press.

At a banquet of the Michigan club Senator Logan is to respond to the toast, "A fair ballot and a fair count." No republican can speak his mind on either head of this toast, without cruelly hurting the feelings of the southern wing of the democratic party.—New York Tribune.

THE LARGEST RAILROAD FERRY.

SEATTLE, W. T., March 1

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Will you please answer the following questions: Which is the largest railroad ferry boat in the world? And how many cars, passengers and freight can she carry at one time?

W. MEYERS

[The Solano, owned by the Central Pacific, can take forty ordinary freight cars at one load, and as many passenger cars, if they are not longer than the freights. Passenger coaches vary in length.

Sam Jones on Unnatural Dignity.

Cincinnati Enquirer

I like to live in a live settlement. It is mighty hard to be alive and dignified both at once. I am criticised frequently about my dignity. I have told the dignified brethren "as soon as I die I will be as dignified as any of you." A dead man is the most dignified fellow you ever saw, don't laugh, don't smile. He is straight as an Indian. But, God helping me, I will never be dignified until I do die. Talk about dignity. It is the starch of the shroud and it doesn't amount to anything. Let us be natural.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Cures
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
Price Fifty Cents. At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. Sole Props
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, U. S. A.

Swift's Specific

Is Nature's own remedy made from roots gathered from forests of Georgia. The above cut represents the method of its manufacture twenty years ago. The demand has so gradually increased until a $100,000 laboratory is now necessary to supply the trade. This great Vegetable Blood Purifier cures Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema, Ulcers, Rheumatism and Blood Taint, hereditary or otherwise, without the use of Mercury or Potash.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
N. Y. 157 W. 23d St. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest men all over the country with team if possible.

[illegible] Jr., Jamaica, Kansas, Ill., writes: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Jaques, St. [illegible], Mich., writes: Formerly it took the washer woman from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; now from 7 a. m. to 10.30 a. m.

Mrs. [illegible] Morrison, of Longview, Tex., writes: "It is a treasure. It [illegible]"

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. [illegible] with a capital, who can prove [illegible] trustworthy, I will furnish machines to sell [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Write for [illegible]

J. WORTH, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FREE MENONLEY
TRIAL PACKAGE.
PROF. HARRIS' Pastille
A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness, PHYSICAL DECAY, in Young & Middle Aged Men.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted, are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3 00
Two Months, - 5 00
Three Months, 7 00

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG CHEMISTS
306½ N. Tenth St. ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss, Ask for terms of our Appliance.
WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

DR. SPINNEY

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST,

Whose name is a household word throughout the United States and Canada, needs no introduction to the people of the Pacific coast, but would say in addition that he can now be found at his office, Portland, [illegible], opposite Post Office, Portland, Or., where he continues to treat, with his usual success

ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS & PRIVATE DISEASES,

such as Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Physical and Mental Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, [illegible] Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, [illegible] Kidneys, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

YOUNG MEN

[illegible] DR. SPINNEY will Guarantee to Forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fail to cure.

Middle Aged Men

There are many at the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] DR. SPINNEY will Guarantee a Perfect Cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Address Box [illegible] Portland, Or.

Consultation free. Call or write for pamphlet and list of questions.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Weakness, Drains and all forms of debility in Men from early error, ignorance, [illegible] [illegible] quickly and [illegible]

CIVIALE TREATMENT.

[illegible] FREE to earnest inquirers, (not to boys or [illegible]) [illegible] Illustrated work on Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs, Brain and Nerves, [illegible] Consultation Free. [illegible]

INJECTION

Cure without Medicine. Patented October 16, 1876. One box will cure the most obstinate case in four days or less.

ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach. Price $1 50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1533.

J. C. ALLAN CO.,
83 John st., New York.

FREE TO MEN

Who suffer from Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Exhausting Drains, etc. A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE of the celebrated MARSTON BOLUS together with Sealed Treatise and Testimonials, will be sent on receipt of 2 stamps.

MARSTON REMEDY CO. 46 West 14th Street, New York.

DR. HENLEY'S
CELERY, BEEF AND IRON

THE GREAT NERVE TONIC—Unsurpassed as a remedy for General Debility, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism & Broken-down Constitutions.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Dealers. Beware of Imitations. Take only Dr. Henley's.

RIVER AND OCEAN SHIPPING.

For Astoria—Fast Time.

STR. TELEPHONE

LEAVE MORRISON ST. TUESDAY & THURSday at 6 A. M.—on Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Astoria Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 A. M.

Close connections with Kalama with N P R R to Sound.

Connections at Portland with O & C and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern bound trains. E. A. SEELY, Agt., Portland.

U. B. SCOTT, Prest. Telephone No 351

Portland and Lacamas Route.

The STEAMER TRAVELLER will leave Morrison street for Lacamas, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M. Leave Lacamas Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fishers' and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat. W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER.

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

People's Line to Oregon City.

STR. [illegible] leaves Taylor st. daily at 3 P. M., from Oregon City at 8 A. M., touching at all intermediate points. TOWING from 10 to 2 P. M.

BANKS.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J. F. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Ainsworth National Bank

OF PORTLAND, cor. Third and Oak.

(Designated UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY)

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange. Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

R. S. WALLACE, President. A. A. McCULLY, Vice Prest. J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.

Capital National Bank

OF SALEM, OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Loans made. Superior facilities for making Collections in Marion and Polk counties.

FRANK DEKUM, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice Prest. H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

D. P. Thompson, Sol. Hirsch, E. J. Jeffery, Frank Dekum, W. K. Smith, C. A. Dolph, R. M. Wade, Geo. H. Durham, J. W. Brazee, Ward S. Stevens, Cleveland Rockwell.

S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

President .... HENRY FAILING
Vice President .... H. W. CORBETT
Cashier .... G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier .... H. J. CORBETT

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve $3,300,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad St., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

THE

Commercial National Bank,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Paid up Capital............$100,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Exchange sold on all principal cities.

Accounts of Merchants, Bankers and Individuals solicited.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. R. M. WADE, Vice President. R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve...... $2,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

51 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits,

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

CORRESPONDENCE

is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED

Willamette Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Directors:

President, James Steel, Vice President, W. G. Jennison, Cashier, C. A. Macrum, J. Loewenberg, H. L. Hoyt, J. F. Watson, A. K. Gill, L. Fleischner.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President. JUDGE W. W. THAYER, Vice President. [illegible] GOLDMAN, Cashier.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business, allows interest on deposits as follows:

On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.

Directors:

Judge W. W. Thayer, Judge E. D. Shattuck, Sylvester Farrell, Hon. Richard Williams, Van B. DeLashmutt, H. W. Scott, H. W. Monastes, Dr. W. H. Saylor, Dr. S. J. Barber.

THE

Portland National Bank.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

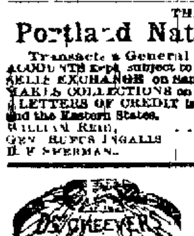
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID, ... President
GEN. RUFUS INGALLS .... Vice President
R. F. SHERMAN .... Cashier



DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT FOR MEN ONLY

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co

THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Through tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable information can be obtained only at

ASH STREET WHARF

Train for the East leaves Ash street every day at 3 P. M.

Train from the East arrives at 10.30 A. M.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections made with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at their western terminal.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows	FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M. as follows
State, Friday, March 5	Columbia, Thur, March [illegible]
Columbia, Wed, March 10	Oregon, Tuesday, March [illegible]
Oregon, Monday, March 15	State, Sunday, March [illegible]
State, Saturday, March 20	Columbia, Friday, March [illegible]
Columbia, Thur, March 25	Oregon, Wed, March [illegible]
Oregon, Tuesday, March 30	State, Monday, [illegible]
State, Sunday, April 4	Columbia, Saturday, April [illegible]

And every fifth day thereafter until further notice.

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.

U. S. Mail Steamers leave from Ash street wharf, Portland, daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER.

LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY (except Sunday)

WILLAMETTE RIVER

Boats leave Portland at 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays for Corvallis and way points, returning leave Corvallis Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Boats leave Portland at 7 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Dayton and way points, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c)
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11 00 A. M., arrive at New Tacoma 6 15 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $3[illegible]

These connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	[illegible] A. M.
Ashland	7:4[illegible] P. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	[illegible] A. M.	Portland	[illegible] A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Albany and Ashland.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	[illegible] P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA YAQUINA.

TRAINS

Leave Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 9 A. M.
Leave Yaquina Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at 8 A. M.

THE FINE A1 STEAMSHIP

YAQUINA

—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA		FROM SAN FRANCISCO	
Friday	Feb 5	Monday	Feb [illegible]
Tuesday	Feb 16	Wednesday	Feb [illegible]
Friday	Feb 2[illegible]	Saturday	[illegible]
Sunday	March [illegible]	Wednesday	March [illegible]
Wednesday	March 17	Friday	March [illegible]
Sunday	March 28	Tuesday	March [illegible]

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.

FARE—Cabin, $14, steerage, 7

FREIGHT at reduced and moderate rates.

RIVER BOATS on the Willamette connect at Corvallis. Low fares and rates.

For further information apply to
C. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt. Corvallis.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED JULY, 1881.

THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital Authorized $300,000 00
Capital Paid Up in Cash 236,100 00
Assets 319,773 63

M. W. FECHHEIMER .... President
H. W. CORBETT .... Vice President
EDWARD HALL .... Secretary

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital £1,000,000
Reserve fund, (in addition) £375,000
Deposit in Oregon £10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 6 First street.

PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Union Insurance Company

FIRE AND MARINE,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital - - - $750,000.

AGENCY OREGON DIVISION
No. 9 Stark St.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

MARKETS

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers & Packers

And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats. Special attention given to supplying ships. Stalls 23, 25 and 24 Central Market, Portland.

PACIFIC MARKET.

E. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO,

No. 98 NORTH FIRST STREET. FACTORY McMillen's addition, East Portland.

CATARRH,

Bronchitis and Diseases of the Throat.

MARVELOUS RESULTS OF OUR NEW METHOD OF CURE.

Importance of Attending to Diseases in the Early Stages.

Heart, Brain and Nerves.

NERVOUS DISEASES (with or without dreams) or loss of vitality and loss of Nervous Power treated scientifically by new methods with never-failing success.

MEN, young, middle aged and old, single or married, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD.

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

BOTH SEXES consult confidentially. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous.

METHOD OF EXAMINING PATIENTS

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

Our methods of Examining patients are the most scientific. The number of delicate and perfect instruments for the purpose of examining the different parts of the body invented to tell with scientific accuracy the exact condition of each organ of the body in health and disease, and locate every ache and pain are many and wonderful.

The analysis of the blood with the analysis of the urine with wet paper chemicals and a microscope of high power furnishes him an explanation of obscure diseases which can be obtained in no other way. This enables him to cure many of the most serious and complicated cases termed incurable.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR

BY DR. VAN MONC[illegible],

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

With our new methods of treatment and fine collection of [illegible] recently invented instruments, we are prepared to treat successfully all curable cases of diseases involving the Eye and Ear, Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eye Lids or Globe, and Far or Near Sightedness, Inversion of the Lids, Scrofulous Eyes, Dimness of Vision or Blindness of one or both Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abscess, Tumors of Lid or Globe, Cancer of Lid or Eye Ball, Paralysis of [illegible], Closing of the Eye Duct, Contraction, [illegible], Neuralgia, Foreign Bodies in the Eye, Wild Hairs, Cross Eyes, Burns or Wounds of the Eye, [illegible] Internal Duct Inflamed or Closed, [illegible], Syphilitic Sore Eyes, Feeling of Sand in Eye, Pain on Exposure to the light, Bloodshot Eyes, Sore Eyes, Mattering etc.

Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration or Catarrh, internal or external, Deafness or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring Noises, Thickened Drum etc.

Scalp and Skin Diseases.

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

A speedy and permanent cure effected in every form of Scalp and Skin Disease by a scientific and [illegible] method of treatment. Moles, Freckles, Pimples, [illegible] Five Sores, Flesh Worms, Dandruff, [illegible], Scrofula, Scald Head, [illegible] Tetter of the Scalp, Elbows and [illegible] Itch, Scabs, Bumps, Hair, Eczema, [illegible] Ring Worms, Tetter of the Hands, [illegible] Scurvy, Pemphigus, Impetigo, [illegible], Moth Patches, Scaly and [illegible] cured by a certain and most [illegible] and the skin and complexion perfected. [illegible] treatment is scientific and harmless and certain. It imparts a smooth [illegible] to the complexion and [illegible] charming, removing all eruptions [illegible].

Piles and Hemorrhoids.

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

[illegible] for [illegible] comfortable safe and painless process. A positive cure is made. There are [illegible] classes of Piles, the External and the Internal. There are two types of the External, the Cutaneous and the Varicose, and four varieties of the Internal, the [illegible] Capillary, the Arterial, the Fibro Elastic. No matter how long standing or how aggravated the case, we make a rapid and radical cure without knife or ligature and positively without suffering.

Methods of Treatment

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

We make all theories a study, and select the most skillful treatment for each individual case. Our Electric, Galvanic, Faradaic and Magnetic Batteries, our collection of the most valuable instruments and appliances, medical and chemical discoveries, with latest improved Inhalers and powerful Atomizers, etc., enable us to treat all forms of Throat, Lung, Nerve and Blood Diseases, all Chronic Diseases and Deformities far in advance of any institution in this country. Those who contemplate going to Hot Springs for the treatment of any private or blood disease, can be cured for one-third the cost at our Private Dispensary, 132 and 134 Third st.

Scrofula and all malignant Blood and Malarial Diseases permanently eradicated from the system and a cure guaranteed.

Ulcers and Fever Sores resulting from varicose veins, necrosis of bones, old ulcers, epithelial cancers and fistula of every kind, successfully and permanently cured.

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Stockings, Trusses, etc. furnished at office or forwarded to all parts of the country.

Sending Medicine.—We send medicine to every part of the Union by mail and express with such clear and explicit directions for use that no mistake can occur. While it is always desirable to see a patient for thorough knowledge of the human body and [illegible] enable us to prescribe with certainty and success in many ordinary diseases, if a description of the case is given.

Money should be sent by P. O. Order, Registered Letter, Postal Note or Express. All letters of inquiry [illegible] prompt attention.

TERMS—Reasonable in all cases. Especially low to all seeking smaller salaries and in limited circumstances.

Consultation Free. If you are afflicted with any disease of whatever name or nature, come and see us. We will restore you to health if there is any hope or we will frankly tell you so. We take no case we believe incurable. All who are in need of medical aid are invited to call.

Treatment by Correspondence.

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

[illegible] persons in all parts of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a thorough and reliable system of treatment by correspondence with the afflicted in all parts of [illegible], thereby giving the benefits of our experience [illegible] If you cannot, conveniently, write a plain description of your case [illegible] When we receive [illegible] we will give you [illegible] your case and the cost of treatment [illegible] [illegible] questions to draw [illegible] may have omitted. [illegible] the remedies will be carefully [illegible] [illegible] forwarded to you by express [illegible] mark on the box to indicate [illegible] all letters you receive from [illegible] so that you may keep [illegible] strictly confidential if you so [illegible] your nearest postoffice, [illegible] Letters should be addressed to DR. VAN MONCISCAR, 132 and 134 THIRD St., Portland, Oregon.

Diseases of Women.

BY DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

Ladies afflicted with any of the distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, such as persistent headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, etc., should not give up in despair because they have met with repeated disappointments in seeking for relief. We have cured hundreds of cases after other eminent physicians had pronounced them hopeless. If such diseases were indeed incurable, life would not be worth living to a large proportion of our American women. We treat all diseases of women, either at the office or by mail and express. Cures guaranteed.

NERVOUS Diseases (with or without dreams), Diseased discharges cured promptly, without hindrance to business.

BOTH SEXES consult confidentially. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous.

LOST MANHOOD perfectly restored.

CANCERS and TUMORS permanently removed without the knife or caustic.

Medicines compounded and furnished to all patients at office—strictly pure and vegetable. Guarantee of a permanent cure in all cases undertaken.

CURED BY

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

NOS. 132, 134 THIRD ST.

Office open 8 to 8. Terms cash.

THE CITY COUNCIL

The Mayor's Action in Buying Arms Unanimously Sustained

Ordinance to License Commercial Travelers Passed
Lower Prices for Street Lighting—
Street Work, etc

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Gates in the chair and all the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved

PETITIONS, ETC

From J F Buchanan, offering to lease the city sprinklers and horses for six months, and asking that his petition be referred to the committee on streets, with power to act referred to judiciary committee

From the auditor, stating that the city's note for $30,000 is due the Portland Savings bank, with no funds in sight for the payment thereof referred to committee on ways and means

From the Bank of British Columbia, stating that their assessment had been raised from $75,000 to $160,000, and asking that said increase be rescinded referred to committee on ways and means auditor and city attorney

From P G Baker giving notice of completion of his contract on Porter street and asking to be paid $254 40 due him referred to committee on streets.

From B Z Holmes and others, asking that an electric light be placed at the intersection of Front and Stark streets referred to committee on ways and means

From Louis Kuhn, asking that the license on pool tables be abolished on the ground that no charge is made for playing on them referred to committee on ways and means.

From Bays & Jeffery, reducing their bid for cleaning streets to $9000 on condition that they can have the labor of city prisoners applied where they direct referred to judiciary committee

From M J Fapey and others, asking a change of grade at the intersection of Williams and South Water streets referred to committee on streets and surveyor

From H Timm and others, asking for a lamp at the corner of South Third and Baker streets referred to committee on streets.

From Jacob Wilhelm, stating that by permission of the council he erected a booth in the city park for the sale of refreshments and protesting against being ousted by the sole privilege being granted to another referred to the judiciary committee.

REPORTS

From the committee on ways and means, favoring the passage of the ordinance licensing drummers, as amended. (The amendment makes the license $3 per day for less than six days and $2 for longer periods, and $25 per quarter) Adopted

From the city attorney stating that D street from Nineteenth westward has never been dedicated as such adopted

From the committee on streets, favoring the establishment of grades in the Portland homestead, adopted

From the same committee, favoring the extension of Multnomah street to the south boundary of the city adopted

From the same committee, recommending that the contract for erecting and repairing lamps for the ensuing year be awarded Ofeldt Bros., the lowest bidders, and that their bonds be placed at $2000 adopted.

From the same committee, recommending that the contract for the D street sewer be awarded to J D Coleman referred back to the committee. (It was stated that the property owners had changed their minds on account of the cost being greater than they supposed.)

From the same committee, recommending that the contract for supplying the city with lamp posts be awarded to the Willamette Iron works, at $8 each, adopted.

THE MAYOR'S TIMELY ACTION APPROVED

The committee on judiciary submitted the following report

To the Honorable the Mayor and the Common Council of the city of Portland—*Gentlemen* We your committee on judiciary to whom was referred at the last meeting of the common council the communication of his honor the mayor stating the precautions that he had taken to repel any manifestations of violence upon the part of certain misguided men acting at the dictation of irresponsible agitators beg leave to report

That while recognizing the existence of a commercial crisis at the present time which existing over the civilized world has wrought peculiar suffering among the laboring classes in every land and calls for our assistance and heartfelt sympathy yet we deplore the opportunity afforded to unscrupulous demagogues and malevolent scribes who ascribing to one cause that which is due to many have attempted to engender in our city riot devastation and all their attendant calamities

That the occasion demanded the radical remedies referred to by his honor is unfortunately but too apparent. The outrages attempted in Seattle and culminating in Oregon City and Albina in acts of wanton violence inflicted upon a helpless class dwelling in our country in pursuance of the invitations of binding treaty stipulations deserve as it is believed they receive the execrations of all law abiding men and yet are menaces that remind us that vigilance is the price of security

Believing this we cordially commend the acts of his honor the mayor in the premises and urge that he's [illegible] relaxation of his efforts to preserve peace and good order in this city Respectfully submitted

ALFRED F SEARS JR.
S FARRELL
C M FORBES
Committee on Judiciary

Unanimously adopted

TITLE TO PROPERTY BID IN BY THE CITY

The city attorney submitted the following report

To the Hon Mayor and Common Council of the City of Portland *Gentlemen* In relation to the resolution passed by your honorable body directing the city attorney to commence action against persons in possession of real property purchased by the city in all cases where the possession thereof is unlawful I wish to state that there are few if any instances where the possession is unlawful from the fact that there are irregularities in the proceedings which will invalidate the sale and render the city's title worthless and it seems to me [illegible] in such cases only [illegible] with defeat and compelled to pay the costs of the actions

I have therefore selected two cases as free as any of them from irregularities as follows H A Hogue lot 4 in S W block 1 in the city property [illegible] of Scotland Investment company lots [illegible] and [illegible] The first of these is for improvement of Fourth street and the other [illegible] street and instead of commencing actions in these cases where the city has deeded to property I would recommend that test cases be made in these two above mentioned By this means the city can determine whether it has any title [illegible] many of these cases or not

It seems to me that it might also be a good idea to cause a list of the property to which the city has deeds to be published giving in such list the name of the owner of the property and the description of the same amount of assessment etc Respectfully submitted

A H TANNER
City Attorney

Adopted.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID

A J Spicer	$3 45	Multnomah Lum Co	[illegible]
L G Hetatis	[illegible]	Chown & Curtis	[illegible]
Everding & Farrell	18 50	W T Spilman	[illegible]
Jasper Ward	20 00	J Selby	[illegible]
W B Ayer & Co	16 [illegible]	Jas Boys	[illegible]
R H Schwab & Co	9 85	Willamette Stm M	1 50
Standard	48 68	Frank Thunander	[illegible]
W I Higgins	60 00	Police Pay Roll	
A Meredith	30 00	February	[illegible]
D W Crandall	10 00	E Lewiston	[illegible]
Willamette Ir Wk	16 00	Samuel Holder	[illegible]
F Campion	12 00	Zan Bros	[illegible]
R I Durham	12 00	Good Samaritan	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hospital	[illegible]
D Halfrunner	[illegible]	[illegible] Failing	
R H [illegible]	1 50	[illegible]	1 50
J H Maxwell	40 00	Geo F [illegible]	[illegible]
J B Miller	[illegible]	Crane & Niles	[illegible]
[illegible] & Co	12 00	J B Magoon	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jackson & Co	[illegible]
M P B[illegible]	[illegible]	McKercher	[illegible]
[illegible]	11 00	Thompson	
[illegible]	10 00		

NEW ORDINANCES

Authorizing the superintendent of streets to employ a deputy, and fixing his salary at $1200 read twice and referred to committee on judiciary

Adopting the report of the viewers in the matter of the assessment of benefits and damages on the proposed extension of North Third street, from Eighth to North Front street passed

Amending the license in regard to storing petroleum, so as to place the license at $20 per quarter read twice

Authorizing the city surveyor to employ an assistant at $4 per day, one ax man, one rod man and one chain man at $2 50 per day for time actually employed read twice and referred to judiciary committee.

Providing the time and manner of constructing a sewer in Harrison street, and describing the district to be drained by said sewer, which is to be paid for by the property benefited thereby read twice and referred to the councilmen from the Third ward and city attorney

Granting one year's further time to Geo W Weidler and R L King, and to J W Cook and Julius [illegible] railway for their street railway enterprise [illegible] three years ago and renewed for one year in January 1886 read twice

To license bankers and insurance brokers for purposes of city revenue passed The ordinance provides that bankers will pay a license of $25 per quarter and insurance brokers [illegible] per quarter and [illegible] penalty for violation

Accepting the sewer on Jefferson street and authorizing the drawing of a warrant in payment therefor, read twice

Authorizing a contract for feeding prisoners confined in the city jail passed.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.

Accepting improvements on North Sixteenth street and making appropriation therefor, passed

Appropriating $350 out of the Corbett street fund to pay the viewers' award of damages passed.

Making appropriation out of the general fund for salaries and ordinary expenses for 1886 passed

Authorizing a contract with W T Spilman for a pavilion in the City park passed.

Taxing, licensing and regulating hotel runners, passed

Authorizing a contract with Carl Engemaman for lease of city stables passed.

Authorizing an extension for ten years of the lease of the Market block to the Mechanics Fair association passed.

To license, tax and regulate drummers and commercial travelers, as amended above passed.

Adopting the surveyor's report in the matter of the proposed extension of D street passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Authorizing the city treasurer to advertise the delinquent tax roll in THE OREGONIAN and *News* adopted

Authorizing the committee on accounts and current expenses to contract for the printing of the municipal reports.

Authorizing Charles M Myers, park keeper to employ an assistant for two weeks adopted

Authorizing the committee on streets to expend $40 for trees to plant on park blocks adopted

Appointing R I Durham, Philo Holbrook and C C Redman assessors of the cost of sewer in Yamhill street adopted Adjourned

STATE IMMIGRATION BOARD

The regular monthly meeting of the Oregon state board of immigration occurred at the rooms in this city at 11 A. M to-day

There were present Messrs Wm N Ladue, of Salem, H B Mills, of Grants Pass and S Rothschild, of Pendleton Messrs Dodd and Corlett are out of the city Aside from the routine business of the month, there was very little to do.

The secretary was instructed to prepare copy for a sixteen page leaflet and to obtain estimates for the printing of 50,000 each in the German and Scandinavian languages. These are intended chiefly for distribution at Castle Garden, in New York, and at the different immigration agencies in Europe

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The following is the secretary's report for the month

As anticipated in the report of the work of the board for December and January, we have had for the past month the beginning of what promises to be a very large immigration for the current season

The arrivals for the month number 762, heads of families or single men The persons represented 415 With the exception of May, June and October of last year, this is a better record than that of any other month since the organization of the board Of the excellent character as a class of these immigrants too much cannot be said It may be summarized in this way Out of the number recorded only seven were seeking homes in this city or any other city or town in the state Nine were mechanics six of whom intended to work at their calling Not more than half a dozen out of this number have arrived here dependent upon finding immediate employment The demand for good, capable, thoroughly reliable farm hands greatly exceeds the supply at command of the board. The others were practical farmers, five-sixths of them married, under 38 years of age, possessed of some ready money and people who will contribute moral and social strength to the community in which they locate

It is the kind of immigration that adds directly to the wealth, productive and commercial power of the state an incoming of thrifty, forehanded, intelligent people Quite all of these people come from the northwestern states After these the bulk of arrivals are from the middle and western states The majority are American or American born Nine tenths of them have come after such correspondence with the board or through friends and the board, as resulted in their obtaining a supply of the descriptive literature issued and distributed by the commissioners, and they may be fairly credited to the labor of the organization But for the difficulty experienced in disposing of real holdings in the states the number of arrivals for February would no doubt have been doubled It is the burden of the letters of inquiry and the testimony of those who visit the rooms that thousands of people are prevented from coming to Oregon by their inability to sell present homes in Iowa, Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee and other states.

It is worthy of mention that over seventy persons who have written to the board for detailed information, adding that they were coming to Oregon this year, state that they visited the "exhibited car," and were influenced by what they saw displayed to determine upon a change to this state From this and kindred facts which have been coming to the knowledge of the board since last August it is evident that the car as an agency for the dissemination of information about the state was eminently practical and efficient, and brilliantly suggestive of what may be accomplished in this manner in the future

It is very gratifying to say that during the past month the board has met with not only strong and hearty words of encouragement from the press in all portions of the state, but proffers of help of a practical nature from those institutions to render valuable aid. Replying to the plea made by the commissioners in their circular letter issued on the 8th of January, a number of counties have signified a willingness to expend money for pamphlets and the appointment and support of local agents

In a number of cases citizens irrespective of county associated effort have proffered their gratuitous services as local agents to whom new comers may be sent. This and the help extended by the newspapers, the appointment of local agents and the willingness on the part of the general public in the interior to assist the board has been a help at once valuable and highly appreciated

In response to the secretary's inquiry for small farms to rent or for sale, hundreds have been added to the list recently, and the records present such an array and such a variety that an immigrant must be very difficult to please if he cannot find here what he wants in the way of location whether we speak of price character of land, its location or extent. He has an infinite variety from which to make a choice Anticipating that there might be need of a good many farm hands during the season the board has signified its willingness to keep a memoranda of these wants and so far as possible supply them from the list of new comers. The list is already a long one and in some cases for a month or six weeks ahead

In reply to the announcement made that the board would undertake to answer all letters of inquiry sent to officials or citizens, hundreds of communications have been added to the direct mail during the month All these are answered fully and promptly

Instructed by Mr Dodd, to whom the matter of distribution of all printed matter in the east was delegated at the last meeting, the secretary forwarded a large supply of the literature of the board to Omaha, consigned to the general passenger agent, Mr Morse, during the month A like supply was sent to Mr St. John, railway manager at Chicago Exclusive of these shipments the distribution by the board has been very large in other directions

The board has all the printed matter necessary for the month of March and April There is every evidence that a very large immigration of a desirable class will come into the state during the spring and summer months

VOTERS AT SCHOOL MEETINGS

BEAVERTON, Or, March 1886

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Please allow me to ask one question in regard to who are legal voters at a school meeting The school law says any citizen who is 21 years old, has resided thirty days in district and has property on which he or she pays a tax is entitled to a vote The point is this Is there any law compelling a man to take out or claim all or any of the $300 exemption?

There were men at our meeting who had been assessed by the county assessor who had only claimed the exemption, which left them property on which they paid a tax, and had the sheriff's receipt to show that they did pay a tax

This being a question of dispute at every school meeting you would confer a favor to your many readers by giving a decided answer on this point. H G D

Doubtless if one wishes to waive the exemption of his household goods from taxation, he may do so and thereby become a taxpayer, with a right to vote at school meetings But to claim exemption for the greater part, leaving only enough subject to taxation to make one a taxpayer to the amount of a few cents so as to entitle the person to vote at a school meeting, looks like a device to defeat the intent of the law though probably nothing more could be said about it than that it was pretty small business

Throw Away Trusses

When our new method is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture without the use of the knife Send 10 cents in stamps for pamphlet and references World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo N Y

NEW INDUSTRY FOR PORTLAND.

Extensive Lime Works to be Established Here without Delay—Work Already Begun

Ground was broken yesterday on the east side just south of the Jefferson street ferry landing, for the erection of a lime kiln by the Portland lime company Mention was made in these columns a short time since of a kiln of lime having been burned near the Clackamas, by the company as an experiment, and a fear was expressed that owing to the expense of transporting the limestone by rail, the manufacture of lime here could not be made profitable The lime made, however, when tested by the Columbia river Paper company, was found to be far superior for their work to any they had ever before used, and the lime company concluded that the superiority of the lime would more than compensate for the extra expense incurred by the long haul They therefore, determined to commence operations They have leased the Rogue river quarries for a term of years The limestone from these quarries is of the very best character, as will be seen by the following analysis

Lime carbonate of lime	89
Magnesia	
Silica	
[illegible]	
Total	99 0

The supply of stone at these quarries is practically inexhaustible The company have also leased from James B Stephens for a term of years a tract of land lying between Y and W streets and the O A C R R and the river, containing about three blocks, upon which their works will at once be constructed

They will build a "draw" or perpetual kiln of the latest and most approved pattern with a capacity of 100 barrels per day There will be fire boxes on three sides of the base, and on the fourth side a "draw" for removing the lime as fast as burned, so that the work is carried on without interruption night and day The necessary cooling house warehouses and every appliance for the economical operation of the kiln will be completed at once, and it is probable that before long Portland lime will be as well and favorably known in this market as Portland cement.

LECTURE BY REV R. W HILL

The Necessity of a State Supervision of Charities and Correction

The usual attentive audience were at the chapel of the Unitarian church yesterday evening to listen to the lecture on "State Supervision of Charities and Correction" by Rev R. W Hill of Salem

There is a growing disposition in the public mind to hold all officials of the state to a closer supervision, bringing them to strict accountability for their administration of the institutions and trusts committed to them by legislation or otherwise Such oversight when wisely given, strengthens confidence in the well conducted institutions and in good men or women who may have charge On the other hand, irregularity and waste, or mere perfunctory work is quickly called to account and more speedily remedied than by the slow processes of public opinion or legislative committees. There also exists less room for sensational attacks when a state board wisely selected has the whole oversight in principles and details of the punitive and other institutions called for in our communities.

Of course in large degree the work of such a board is advisory It educates more than it disciplines. They collect statistics, compare the work of our own institutions with that of other states and by their reports inaugurate needed reforms. There are now eleven effective boards of this description, notably those of such states as Massachusetts, New York and Illinois. There work has been such that expenditures have been largely reduced, and efficiency at the same time increased A similar work is done in many large cities by city boards The moral power developed is very great, and through the follows up of the various boards there will be brought about lines of harmonious action among our states in relation to the poor the insane, and the whole punitive and reformatory system In New York there has ensued more complete records, careful studies of local and general conditions improvement of structures a breaking up of improper methods of almsgiving and care of dependent children, and many new and carefully devised statutes both of legislation and in county administration

Mr Hill alluded to these facts in a forcible manner, and with many concrete illustrations

FIRE AT CHENEY

The Oakes House a Large and Commodious Hotel Totally Destroyed The Origin Believed to have Been Incendiary

Spokane Falls Review

Yesterday morning our neighboring city of Cheney was visited by one of the most disastrous fires in the history of the place by which the Oakes house, one of the largest and best built hotels north of Snake river was in a few minutes wiped out of existence From Mr H E Allen I F Robertson and others who were in Cheney yesterday, we learn the following particulars

The fire was first discovered about 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the roof of the hotel and had got under such headway by the time an alarm was sounded that it was utterly impossible to save the handsome structure Two streams of water were turned on the fire from the city pumps and the citizens worked heroically to save the surrounding property, while willing hands lent assistance in removing the contents of the buildings Fortunately not a breath of air was stirring, and by the most desperate labor the fire was prevented from spreading although there were frame buildings all around and close to the hotel As far as we can learn there was no serious accident D A Clement who was rooming with his family in the hotel had one of his hands cut with glass Within two hours after the fire was discovered the building was a heap of smouldering ashes The Oakes house was a three-story structure 100 feet square, hard finished, and was built at a cost of about $28,000 The building was furnished throughout and much of the furniture was consumed The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $35,000 with an insurance of $12,000 While a number think that the fire was of incendiary origin, yet the clerks and others who first discovered it consider that it was caused by a defective flue A couple of men have been arrested on the charge of incendiarism and are now in jail

THE EAST SIDE

J A Patterson and A. K [illegible]burn left for Spokane Falls yesterday on business

E [illegible] Quimby, of Woodburn, who was reported very low a few days ago, is improving

It is reported that Wm Brown disposed of the depot hotel property on I street yesterday for $3800

At the sheriff's sale of the brick of the late Alsey Fox, Tuesday, it was bid in by W W McGuire

Jeff Dennison, who was advertised for in THE OREGONIAN a few days ago is working some where on the line of the Northern Pacific.

The street commissioner was called upon yesterday to repair a hole in the East street bridge, where a team had fallen through

Dr Geo Wigg repeated his interesting lecture on "The History of Masonry from 3011 B C to A D 1250, before Washington lodge, A F and A M last evening A good attendance was present, and the effort is highly spoken of

S F Wisbard, who owned the half block back of Jack Knott's residence on I street, has sold to Mr Knott a twenty foot strip through the block adjoining his property for $1500 On the remainder of the half block he is erecting cottages for rent.

In the case of Dr Wigg against the city, the motion of defendant to be granted a judgment, notwithstanding the verdict, has been denied by the circuit court a motion for a new trial was also denied It is to be hoped the city will now be satisfied

The suit of the North Pacific Lumber and Manufacturing company against the city for payment of the Fifth street bridge, came up in the supreme court on appeal by defendant last Monday when plaintiffs' attorneys moved to dismiss the case on account of irregular proceedings of defendant in the matter of appeal The motion will be decided on the 8th, and it is said the law in the case is decidedly against the city

A VEGETARIAN SPEAKS

PORTLAND, March

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Some one has put in my box a copy of Monday's issue with the editorial on vegetarianism heavily marked in blue Whether or not it came from your establishment of course I can't say but being a "constant reader" of your valuable paper and knowing your desire to present the truth on all subjects, I would like, if you will grant me space, to correct the assertions that "man cannot maintain robust health on vegetables alone" that "human beings require nourishment from the three kingdoms of nature;" that "the practice of pure vegetarianism is simply impossible, and the so-called vegetarians are compelled to make up the deficiency in their food by consuming a quantity of such animal substances as milk, butter and eggs," etc Of course there are cranks and cranks there never has been or can be any great revolution or reform, the social, political, religious or other machinery could not be turned upside down or inside out without them Would that all we who are willing, yea glad to bear the title, were worthy of it.

In reply to the last part of the article I have only to say that, in this age of depravity, gluttony, debauchery and drunkenness, any man is a fool who will "permit his family to eat," drink, smoke read select associates, dress, etc, etc, "according to the demands of their appetites," tastes, desires and inclinations who has not done all in his power to educate, purify and elevate those appetites, tastes, desires, etc

Respectfully yours, VERITAS

BEARERS OF GERMANIC CULTURE

OLYMPIA W T, Feb 26, 1886

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The New York *Tribune* admitted into its columns an article reflecting upon Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati now United States minister at Rome The article, or part of it, was copied by many papers if I am not mistaken, also by yours, and is doing a great injustice to as good an American as there is within the United States

The language used by Judge Stallo at Rome, at the banquet of the German Artists' club on the evening of December to which he had been invited by whom he was selected to deliver the address on the occasion, and in which he referred to the joint mission of the Germans and Americans as the bearers of Germanic culture was as follows "While we of the far West are sowing the seed of this culture, you, under the southern sun, are already seeing its bright blossoms open and its fruits fully ripen

As a matter of course, I have to apologize to Judge Stallo for the prosaic license with which I undertake to translate his poetic idea, but in the absence of a more competent hand, it is correct enough to disabuse the public mind as to the intent and act of Judge Stallo in his speech

As the address was delivered at Rome in German the *Tribune* must have had the same translated by one of its attaches, who either through malice or incompetency made a bungling job of it, not to the credit of the paper which employs him F. A. H

NEWSPAPER TALK

The *World's Advanced Thought* is to be the name of a paper soon to be started in Salem by F De Jongh It will be spiritualistic.

The Tacoma *News* was issued on Monday under its new management. Mr Munly, formerly with the *Standard*, in this city, is now editor, and P F Hoise, Jr, superintends the local columns.

The *Alaskan* has now a co-laborer in the *Glacier*, a small but interesting paper published by the Thlinket Training Academy, in charge of Mrs S H Young, at Wrangel The *Glacier* will be published more particularly as an exponent of the standing and progress of the academy, and its space is principally devoted to the history of the institution and its present condition, though other matters of general interest are noted The *Alaskan* gives it the following warm editorial welcome "Considering that the first number has been gotten out by parties entirely inexperienced in printing, composition or press work, and that everything had to be done, from the setting up and distributing to the working off, it is a marvel of mechanical enterprise The contents, too, are what might be expected of writers of the well known ability of Mr. and Mrs. Young, and will be found worthy of perusal by all interested in Alaska. The Wrangel academy has been a potent agency in the civilization of the Indians of Southeastern Alaska, and should have the encouragement of government support. It has been maintained, as we know, by the hardest labor, and by generous sacrifices on the part of the zealous and energetic lady who has charge of it, and her husband who are among the most efficient as they were among the first missionaries of Alaska The *Glacier* will be published monthly, and to defray simply the expense of its publication a subscription price of 50 cents is charged We sincerely wish it, and the academy it represents, success

JOHN B GOUGH

Philadelphia Times

John B Gough had made himself so widely known in his long public career, and had established such familiar and friendly relations with his audiences all over the country, that his sudden death will cause very general regret. Gough illustrated in a conspicuous way the two great essentials of success—a natural talent persistently devoted to a single worthy end He was a born comedian His ready humor, his imitative powers, his sympathetic perception of character, were natural endowments which experience developed and cultivated, though experience alone could not have produced them.

He showed these powers in his youth, but having no definite employment for them, they were a hindrance rather than a help At length a revulsion from habits of drunkenness brought him on to the platform as a temperance lecturer, and there he found his vocation If circumstances had cast him upon the stage, he might have become a famous actor As it was he did better than that. He became a popular talker and story-teller, giving little glimpses of acting to people who knew nothing of the theater and keeping always before them and before himself a definite didactic purpose that gave his work character and value

Whether his talk ever really kept anybody from drinking it is impossible to tell, but he was certainly the cause of a vast amount of innocent and wholesome enjoyment, especially among a rural population that had few opportunities for any entertainment that touched the mind For more than forty years he has carried on this well directed work, and dies in harness at the last It was a useful and honorable life whose hard beginning only made its achievement the worthier and brighter

Expensive Congressional Funerals

Washington Letter

Lewis Beach's sensible resolution that all eulogies on deceased members of congress shall be delivered on Sunday, preceded by brief religious exercises by the chaplain, has received no consideration at the hands of the house committee to which it was referred The necessity for such a reform is self evident. The daily expenses of congress are at present $10,000 One day in each house this week has been occupied in eulogies at a cost of $20,000 But in addition to this loss of time the funeral expenses of a member are paid from the public treasury Turning to the official documents I find that $2,[illegible] was paid from the senate contingent fund for the funeral expenses of the late Senator Anthony A joint committee of both houses went this week to Wisconsin to accompany the remains of Joseph Rankin, and the expense of his funeral is estimated at about $3000 The day he died the house adjourned out of respect for him, without transacting any business. It will lose another day in eulogies Taking into consideration the fact that Mr Rankin's physicians advised him not to come to Washington, as he would be apt to die on the way here, it will be seen that this is costly business for the people The loss of time the funeral expenses, the year's pay which the widow will probably get, altogether will make a total of about $[illegible] as the cost to the people of Mr Rankin's unfortunate death Considering that there are over 1000 bills awaiting action in congress, it would seem that Mr Beach's resolution ought to be adopted as one step toward a reform in the cost of funerals But I find few members who favor it

The Best Weapon.

Benton Leader, Dem

One of the papers, while deprecating violence, pretend not to see that the anti Chinese movement is violence It is not force merely contemplated, but force applied, whenever incendiary and seditious speeches and resolutions are uttered, like those in Portland It is not leading to riot this is riot. The threat to use force or violence if accompanied by immediate power of execution by three or more persons acting together, and without authority of law is riot The appointment of committees to warn Chinamen to leave is an act toward carrying the threats into execution The words used in delivering the cowardly message may be covert, but the act is overt.

It is sort of thing must be stopped now or it must be stopped later. It is the duty of the press to speak for the lawful element of the people of this state, to speak in plain terms This is the only way until the last, because it will check in the beginning an incipient riot over this state, that [illegible] under headway cannot be put down without [illegible] But it will be put down [illegible] and [illegible] is a much [illegible] weapon than a Winchester rifle

BRITISH COLUMBIA

STEAMER PASSENGERS

VICTORIA March 3 The Mexico sailed at noon to-day with the following passengers Miss Greerer, C Finch, Geo Russel, J H Favor, Dr A M Taylor Miss Green.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railway takes Northern Pacific passengers from St Paul and [illegible] passengers from Omaha. W B MAXWELL, General Agent, 3 street, corner Front

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH.

RAILROAD NOTES

THE SEAT OF THE RATE WAR

NEW YORK March 3—Your correspondent saw several California freight men to-day regarding the progress of the rate war, and elicited the following facts The prospect of an early meeting of members of the disrupted pool is now more remote than ever Nearly all the delegates have gone home, and the war now resolves itself into a struggle between the Sunset route and Pacific Mail If the trouble continues any length of time all rail lines will be obliged to look for business and for revenue to interior points The Atchison road is meeting the Sunset's rate In the opinion of Wall street men the Pacific Mail's threat of accepting of no less than $100,000 as a monthly subsidy from the Union and Central Pacific roads is the biggest kind of a bluff Their former subsidy of $85,000 a month was considered exorbitant by C P Huntington, and the fight now will be one of extreme bitterness On the 1st of March the Union Pacific put in a rate of [illegible] per cent of the full tariff rate of $2 40 on plug tobacco from Chicago to Portland, and made a similar reduction on the $2 rate on cotton piece goods It is more than probable that a similar reduction will be made on all rates from Chicago to Portland, in order to prevent business going via San Francisco Shipments of freight are still quite brisk despite reports to the contrary

DENVER & RIO GRANDE ENTERS THE FIGHT

NEW YORK, March 3 Railroad men were surprised to learn this morning that the Denver & Rio Grande railroad had re-entered the freight rate fight and had announced its desire to carry freights at the same rates as charged by the Sunset route. It is understood by some that the Denver & Rio Grande took this step because Stubbs of the Central Pacific railroad, had ordered that the "arbitraries," which had been charged by the Denver & Rio Grande and Central Pacific from Ogden to San Francisco be entirely removed Such an order would put the Denver & Rio Grande on the same footing as the Atchison, so far as San Francisco business is concerned It is said by some that the movement is more startling in appearance than in fact, because there is very little freight to be had at any price, and what there is the "Sunset" route is more than likely to get, because there seems to be no limit to its cutting ability

CHICAGO LINES AGREE TO CUT

CHICAGO, March 3—An informal meeting of the lines that composed the Pacific coast association was held here to-day The present disturbed condition of transcontinental freight, was freely discussed and it was agreed that for the present the Chicago lines should act in unison and bill at freight at [illegible] per cent. off of the old tariff For some time past they have been engaged in a scramble for freight, each road taking what it could get, and at whatever rates were obtainable

ANOTHER FALL IN RATES

CHICAGO March 3—Transcontinental freight rates fell down to 37½ cents on all classes today, where the former rate on first class was $5 The canned fruit trade is in great excitement at this remarkable cut. It is said that Chicago jobbers of groceries have ordered immense lots to be shipped on the 37½ cent rate, and that market prices for canned fruits will undergo a decided reduction

WAR AGAINST UNIONS

A Manufacturing Firm Discharges Knights of Labor

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 3—There is much excitement here, caused by the action of the East street champion reaper works last night. It was the sudden and wholesale discharge of several hundred employes known to belong to the Knights of Labor or other trades union organizations.

Whitely, president of the company, says We were compelled to take this course in the cause of human liberty So far as we have observed the operation of this organization in other cities it has been one of terror intimidation and violence, and it seems to be a question whether the factory shall have all or none of its employes members of this organization We prefer to have all our men independent of all organizations and believe such a course will be for the good of the community

They are advertising for men to fill the places of the discharged workmen

NO VIOLENCE FEARED

CINCINNATI, March 3—The *Times Star's* Springfield Ohio special says "There were about five hundred men discharged from the Champion reaper works last night and three hundred more refused to go to work this morning Meetings have been held to discuss the situation, but no line of action has been adopted There is no indication of violence.

NOVA SCOTIA

STEAMER WRECKED

HALIFAX March 3—The steamer Beta, which arrived to-day, brought from Turks island the second engineer and several of the crew of the steamer Saxon which was wrecked on the evening of Feb 4, in Caicos passage The steamer was bound from New York to Cape Haytien with an assorted cargo On the fifth day out she struck on Neirch's Lookout reef, and on the following day broke in two The first and second engineer and four men took to a boat, and reached the shore in safety Another boat, in which were two of the crew was swamped and both men were drowned Two others of the crew, by the aid of a plank, swam to the shore, leaving Capt. Wyman and four others on the wreck One of these, the chief mate, a son of the captain, attempted to swim to land, but became exhausted and was drowned The steward became crazed and leaped into the sea, and was not afterwards seen High winds and rough water prevented any attempts at rescue of the remaining survivors until Monday, by which time still another lot of men had been washed away and the captain, becoming delirious, had died When the weather moderated the wreck was boarded by the men from land There was but one, the fireman, and the remains of the captain to remove to shore Besides Capt. Wyman and his son Frank, Second Mate Patterson and a seaman named Johnson and two others, names unknown, were drowned, making the whole number of victims six. The steamer registered [illegible] tons and was owned by Bremer, Bennett & Bremer, of London The Beta also brought from Turks Island five men belonging to the bark Northern Queen, of Yarmouth, which was wrecked on the 10th of February

CANADA.

THE GREAT STORM CONTINUES.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Quebec, March —Despite the strenuous efforts to relieve them, the International railway trains are in almost the position they were in Friday last. The storm has scarcely modified for a moment since Friday The work of each day has had to be recommenced on the morrow There are cuttings containing eighteen feet of snow, some of them half a mile in length Owing to the hight of the drifts on Bic mountain, each shovelful of snow must pass through the hands of four men before it can be got clear of the track. Besides this an avalanche comes down occasionally Many freight trains are buried out of sight. Fortunately all passenger trains are at stations and the company is looking after the passengers comfort

RIEL'S SENTENCE

OTTAWA, March 3—Mr Laundry of Montmagny, has put the following notice of a motion on the order paper for Friday next "That this house feels it its duty to express its deep regret that the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel convicted of high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution" It is understood that the motion is being made at the instigation of the government who are said to be courting defeat on this issue

SOUTH AMERICA

RELATIONS CRITICAL

MONTEVIDEO (via Galveston), March —The relations between the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are in a critical condition and it is probable that the Uruguayan legation will retire from Buenos Ayres Notes have been exchanged and the diplomatic corps have met to deliberate upon the best means to be adopted for the settlement of the troubles

CENTRAL AMERICA

DE LESSEPS MOVEMENTS

PANAMA, March 3—DeLesseps and party left here yesterday, and were to sail for Europe from Colon to-day

INCORPORATED (MASS.) 1881

EMPIRE LAUNDRY-MACHINERY CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LAUNDRY MACHINERY
For Hotels Institutions Laundry & Family Use
JOHN J HOWARD Manager
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WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S M ILL Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W S M L & M CO.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 189 First St.

AFTER DINNER.

Persons who suffer from Indigestion can arrest the progress of that painful malady by the use of an after-dinner pill, so composed that it will give tone to the stomach, prevent heartburn, rouse the liver to healthful action, invigorate the kidneys and thus, through the activity of these organs, promote the natural movement of the stomach and bowels AYER'S PILLS are so compounded that their action, though mild, effectually produces the above results. They also in curing Constipation remove the cause of Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and many other serious ailments.

AYER'S PILLS

contain no mineral nor poisonous substance, and do not gripe unless the bowels are irritated, and even then their influence is not [illegible] To continue their effect in constipated or chronic cases they need only be taken in diminishing instead of increasing doses For seamen, and inhabitants or travelers in sparsely settled countries where physicians are not at hand they are of inestimable value There is hardly a sickness they will not alleviate and in most cases cure, if taken promptly. To young girls just entering upon womanhood and to women whose [illegible] of maternity is drawing to a close Ayer's Pills in moderate doses may be [illegible] to ensure regular action of the bowels will be found of

Incalculable Value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co, Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Druggists

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color acts instantaneously Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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CATARRH.

THE great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel American Pine Canada Fir Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc called Sanford's Radical Cure, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste & Hearing Cough and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment consisting of one bottle Radical Cure one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler in one package may now be had of all Druggists for $1 00 Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

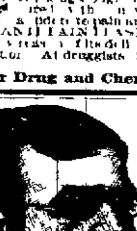
Complete Treatment with Inhaler, $1 00

The only absolute specific we know of. Med. Times. The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering.—Rev Dr Wiggin Boston After a long struggle with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered—Rev S W Monroe Lewisburgh Pa. [illegible] Andover Mass

Potter Drug and Chemical Co Boston

"I MUST GIVE UP" [illegible] This is an [illegible] Ulcerated [illegible] Kidney [illegible] CUTICURA ANTI PAIN PLASTER. Especially adapted to ladies [illegible] At druggists 25c five for $1 Mailed free By

Potter Drug and Chemical Co Boston



DR. PEIRO has devoted 23 years to the special treatment of Catarrh, Lung Throat Diseases, founder of the Am Oxygen Co for the production of that wonderful remedy used by inhalation so widely known as the

OXYGEN TREATMENT

Free [illegible] and cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Nervous, Prostration, etc. Send stamp for the "Manual," an interesting book of 120 pages Four Colored Plates. Address DR. PEIRO Chicago Opera House, Clark and Washington Sts. CHICAGO ILL.

We [illegible] permission to [illegible]

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F. H Tubbs, Esq., - - - Chicago.
Gen. C. H. Howard, - - - Chicago.
O. W. Nixon, M. D., - - - Chicago.
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[illegible] Oxygen is [illegible] anywhere in the United States Canada or Europe by Express Easy [illegible] Directions with each treatment.

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You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall Mich

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Will let you have money on Watches Diamonds, Jewelry and other valuables. Goods sold at Great Bargains. Mail Orders solicited.

OREGON KIDNEY TEA CURES

Read what the People

Having used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA of my sons whose urinary organs [illegible] taking turpentine I cheerfully certify [illegible] effects, and recommend the same to the public.
LOT LIVERMORE
Agent for Wells, Fargo

I hereby certify that I have used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and been greatly benefited by it. [illegible] recommend it to the public.
CRAIGIE SHARP
Trav'g Ag't for Wheeler & Wilson Mfg

Having suffered with my kidneys, I [illegible] try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which [illegible] in a short time I take pleasure in [illegible] to the public as a safe remedy for kidney
GEORGE W. BAILEY
County Judge

Some time ago I bought a package of KIDNEY TEA, and after using it [illegible] had for years, and I bought two boxes [illegible] willing to be without so valuable a [illegible] wife pronounces it the best kidney
ALFRED

I bought a can of the OREGON KIDNEY [illegible] have used only a part of it, but my [illegible] ly cured It has a splendid effect [illegible] organs.

I have used the OREGON KIDNEY [illegible] in the back and am satisfied with its [illegible] no hesitancy in recommending it as a [illegible] remedy for lame back or derangement

I take pleasure in testifying to the [illegible] erties of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. [illegible] two or three years I have been troubled [illegible] ment of the kidneys, during which time I [illegible] various remedies without obtaining [illegible] a package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA [illegible] Hayes and from the first dose [illegible] and am happy to say that after using [illegible] almost entirely cured.

I hereby certify that I was suffering [illegible] of backache so severe that I [illegible] and not straighten up I used [illegible] the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and [illegible] that I was restored by its help.

I [illegible] used OREGON KIDNEY TEA [illegible] the back and am satisfied with its effects [illegible] to recommend it as a mild and [illegible]

The OREGON KIDNEY TEA has [illegible] much not more good than any of the [illegible] dies she has used for pains in the back [illegible] it to [illegible] good remedy for the [illegible]

The OREGON KIDNEY TEA has [illegible] and I am at a loss to [illegible] I shall always remember the [illegible] KIDNEY TEA with pleasure and esteem [illegible] it to my friends and acquaintances
H P DOWNING

Having a severe backache last summer, [illegible] OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I used [illegible] effected a radical cure. I would recommend [illegible] who are afflicted as an unfailing remedy

Having suffered for years with pains [illegible] tried the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and [illegible] diate relief and a permanent cure. I [illegible] recommend it to all afflicted in like manner

Having received great benefit by the [illegible] OREGON KIDNEY TEA I take a great [illegible] those suffering from [illegible] troubles or backache as a speedy and [illegible]

Having tried the effect of the [illegible] OREGON KIDNEY TEA, we [illegible] its beneficial agency in affections of [illegible] organs. It is simple safe and sure [illegible] and restores healthy vitality to the [illegible] upon with assured results
J. McCORMICK Editor [illegible]

I have been troubled many years with [illegible] have tried many different [illegible] and from different physicians [illegible] the 10th of April I was [illegible] attack that almost prostrated [illegible] bent over When I [illegible] impossible for me to get up [illegible] these when kind Providence [illegible] the OREGON KIDNEY TEA [illegible] commenced using the Tea [illegible] effect and, to the [illegible] guests of the hotel, in a few days I [illegible] that I was a new man. I will [illegible] all afflicted as I have been.
G. A. [illegible]
Proprietor Occidental Hotel

I hereby certify that I have been [illegible] disease of the Stomach and Kidneys for [illegible] years and that after using four boxes of [illegible] KIDNEY TEA I have found great [illegible]
Late County Judge

For several weeks my wife suffered [illegible] Kidney Affection of a very aggravated [illegible] which seemed to defy all the usual remedies [illegible] tried the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. The [illegible] an immediate improvement, and she has [illegible] covered her health.
Salesman at [illegible]

I have just been cured of quite a [illegible] of the Bladder and Stricture of [illegible] by the use of a couple of boxes of [illegible] OREGON KIDNEY TEA and can, therefore, [illegible] as a valuable remedy for diseases of [illegible] Urinary Organs.

I have been troubled many years [illegible] of the kidneys and have tried many [illegible] dies sought aid from different physicians [illegible] changed climates to obtain relief [illegible] different stores. Hearing through a [illegible] of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, I [illegible] of it and have derived a greater [illegible] than anything I have yet found.

My kidneys were in a very bad condition [illegible] was like brick dust and I suffered a [illegible] my back All remedies were unavailing [illegible] OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which [illegible] immediate relief

[illegible] a very severe backache last Winter [illegible] OREGON KIDNEY [illegible] very beneficial in its results. It is [illegible] take than any other tea. I [illegible] afflicted as I was.

While I was in Tillamook last Winter [illegible] back and kidneys so that it [illegible] for me to reach Portland. When [illegible] by the OREGON KIDNEY [illegible] the tea made from [illegible] and a cure. I can highly [illegible] are afflicted as I was.

Some three months ago I was [illegible] severe pain in my back. I bought a [illegible] OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and by the [illegible] half of it was entirely relieved and [illegible] troubled since. I cheerfully recommend [illegible] may be suffering from a lame or [illegible] pleasant safe and good remedy

Both myself and wife have been [illegible] with disease of the kidneys, and [illegible] remedies without obtaining [illegible] About three months ago we [illegible] package of the OREGON KIDNEY [illegible] apparently entirely cured both [illegible] taking it we have felt [illegible] We can heartily recommend [illegible] larly afflicted as we believe it [illegible] failed for it

I take pleasure in testifying to the [illegible] OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I have been suffering from kidney [illegible] the time have tried nearly every [illegible] in the market, almost [illegible] Having heard that the OREGON [illegible] possessed wonderful properties, I [illegible] and from the first dose [illegible] use of one package feel completely

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VOL. 26—NO. 8054.

The A. P. [illegible]
Nos 1, 2, 5 and 7 Nort[illegible]
Importers and Whol[illegible]
[illegible]
POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
PIPER HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE.

[illegible]
85 First St, have just completed the alterations in the [illegible] establishment and have transferred their retail carpet department from the second to the ground floor They are now prepared to [illegible] their patrons and the public [illegible] an opportunity to inspect their stock of

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Rugs, Curtains, Wall Paper, etc, without the inconvenience of climbing stairs

In the course of the removal of the Carpets many patterns were found of which there was not sufficient quantity to merit the use of our shelves These Carpets consist of many very new and handsome patterns of Tapestry and Body Brussels, and must be cleared

[illegible] of the [illegible] other goods [illegible] close them out immediately. Walter Bros [illegible] marked prices [illegible] figure The sale of these [illegible] goods will commence [illegible] date, and

[illegible] a good opportunity to purchase carpets at a [illegible] bargain
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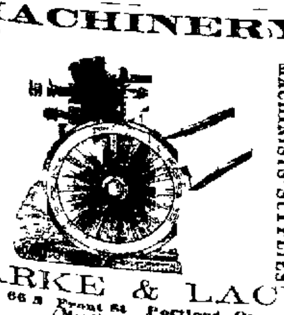

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